ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,783—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5994	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6035	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5994	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Sanitary Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobel	4351	6th Feb. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mesonzi	5,086	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	H. Colledani	6,000	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

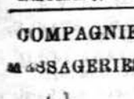
STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	.....	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Saloon House, 32, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1903.

BOMBAY AND AUSTRALIA.



S. S. "ITINDA," 5,203 Tons, will SAIL from BOMBAY, for AUSTRALIAN PORTS via CALCUTTA, on or about 10th FEBRUARY.

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., Bombay.

27th January, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,353	Schmitt	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th February, at 5 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bgareb, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

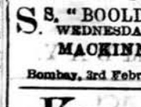
S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 4th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	14th Feb., 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,480	G. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	16th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th May, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

TRIO CIGARS.

BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

MIGNON	Rs. 7-4	per 100
INVINCIBLES	" 4-0	" 50
PETIT BOUQUET	" 3-4	" 50
CORA	" 3-0	" 25
GLORIA	" 4-0	" 50
AROMA	" 6-4	" 100
BELLA	" 5-0	" 50
BISMARK	" 3-0	" 25
EXCEPTIONALS	" 6-0	" 25
NACIONALS	" 4-0	" 25
TRIO'S PRIDE	" 3-8	" 50

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Rs. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St., Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1903.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

CLOCKS,
Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 105 to Rs. 140.

ALARUMS,
On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 125.

REPEATERS,
Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 490.

QUARTER REPEATERS,
Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 210 to Rs. 490.

CALENDAR WITH REPEATER,
And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.

REPEATER WITH ALARUM
In various sizes, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 420.

MIGNON REPEATERS.
With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0 12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.
OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS.
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHOICEST SWEETS of all kinds freshly manufactured upon the premises. FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, IMITATION FRUIT, FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, PRALINES, NOUGAT, ALMONDS, WALNUTS GLACES, &c., &c.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES
A SPECIALITY.
BALLS, SOIREES, PICNIC PARTIES,
CATERED for at MODERATE RATES.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION of the PROPRIETORS.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.
DRAFTS issued, TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected, PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.

TO-DAY	MATINEE	At 4 P.M.
TO-DAY	MATINEE	At 4 P.M.
TO DAY	MATINEE	At 4 P.M.
TO-DAY	MATINEE	At 4 P.M.
TO-DAY	MATINEE	At 4 P.M.
TO-DAY		At 4 P.M.

Doors open 3 P. M.

Children Half Price to all parts at the Matinee.

THE WHOLE SHOW WILL BE PRESENTED JUST THE SAME AS AT NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE PUBLIC'S VERDICT:

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST CIRCUS WE EVER SAW IN OUR LIVES.

THE BEST SHOW THAT EVER VISITED BOMBAY.

THE MEMORY OF ALL OTHERS BLOTTED OUT.

TOM POWERS,

TOM POWERS.

The Funny Tramp Cyclist and Real Rough Rider.

THIS ACT IS TOO FUNNY FOR WORDS.

THE ELECTRIC TRIO.

THE GREAT VALDARES,

CHAMPION TRICK CYCLISTS.

JOHN WELBY COOKE,

"Absolute Master of Them All."

NEW ENTREES.

BY THE FRENCH CLOWNS.

TO-NIGHT } At 9-15.
TO-NIGHT }

NEXT MATINEE } Saturday Afternoon,
NEXT MATINEE } February 7th.

BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS where Seats can be booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. As. 8 for Natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE GEORGIA MINSTRELS,

FRIDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, AT 4-30 P.M.

SPECIAL MATINEE.

POPULAR MATINEE.

PRICES: Rs. 1 & As. 8.

GRAND PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, AT 9-30 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co,
Pianoforte Depot.

Latest American Songs and Specialities.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1903, at 6 P. M.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN POLICE COMMISSION will VISIT the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY about the beginning of March, 1903, and they will hold SITTINGS at POONA, BOMBAY and KARACHI. Any person who desires to furnish evidence to the Commission should apply to the CHIEF SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY for a copy of the questions which have been drawn up for issue to witnesses. If on perusal of the replies to these questions the Commission consider it necessary to examine a witness orally he will be informed in due course of the place, date and hour at which he should attend for the purpose of such examination.

H. A. STUART,
Secretary.

Indian Police Commission Camp, 22nd January, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has contracted TO PURCHASE from SAVITRIBAI, widow of RAGHUNATH YESWANT VARDE the property hereunder described. All persons who may have any claim on the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, inheritance or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at No. 1, Khetwady Main Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim, which will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Chunam Kiln Road, without the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 335 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece admeasuring 15,194 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to Raghunath Mukund and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No 1372, New Survey No. 7388, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 1898 (8), Street No 92 (2), together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and bounded on the South by the property of Vinayek Meghashem, on the North by a passage, on the East by the property of Padamji Pestonjee and on the West by the property of Nanji Ladha.

S. E. WALKER,
Purchaser.

Bombay, 31st January, 1903.

Re FIRM OF MESSRS. MULJI JETHA & Co.

WHEREAS it has been found that an impression is being created in the mind of some persons that the abovenamed Firm is involved in some litigation touching its constitution.

Notice is hereby given that the impression aforesaid is ENTIRELY GROUNDLESS; that the said Firm is not involved in any litigation and its business is being carried on as usual, and the litigation that is pending in the High Court at Bombay is with respect to an alleged Will and Deed-poll said to be executed by the late Mr. GORDHANDASS SUNDERDASS, during his last illness.—Dated at Bombay, this 27th day of January, 1903.

DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Attorneys for Mr. BHAGWANDAS WALJI,
Sole Surviving Partner of the Firm of Messrs. MULJI JETHA & Co.,

---

BOMBAY RACES.

11TH, 14TH, 16TH, 18TH AND 21ST FEBRUARY, 1903.

N.B.—SEASON TICKETS for Bombay Extra Race are NOT available for the Bombay Races.

SEASON TICKETS.

Admittance to Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock, including tickets for 2 Ladies... ... ...Rs. 25
Admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including tickets for 2 Ladies ... ... ,, ,, 22
N.B.—Ladies and Members of the W.I.T.C. are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Children will not be admitted under Ladies' Tickets.

DAY TICKETS.

OBTAINABLE AT THE GATE ONLY.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure including Ticket for 1 Lady ... ...Rs. 3
Admittance to Private Paddock ... ... ,, 6
Ladies (separate Tickets) ... ... each ,, 1
Children ... ... ,, 3
N.B.—Ladies and Members of the W.I.T.C. are admitted to Private Paddock Free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Tickets ... ...Rs. 1-8
Children ... ...As 12

Application for Season Tickets must be accompanied by remittance. Apply to

SECRETARY, W.I.T.C.,
Byculla Club,
or to MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
EASTERN ASSURANCE Co., Green St., Fort.

HOME IN LONDON (near St. Paul's Schools), for Children of Parents residing in India, where a young Lady will undertake tuition in English and French. Music if desired. Not a School. Terms Fifty Guineas to Ninety Guineas per annum. Mr. HAMBRIDGE, Surgeon Dentist, 3, Gunterstone Road, West Kensington, London. Card of terms may be obtained from "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 14th March, 1903. Prizes offered for painting in Oils, Watercolours, &c., also for Gold, Silver, Copper and Brass Work, Weaving, Metal Work, Stone Carving, Decoration, &c. For prospectus, etc. apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March 1903.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY,

Published by Authority.

No. 5895—MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1902.

PART I.—Minutes, Proclamations, Appointments, &c.

Separate paging is given to each Part in order that it may be filed separately.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PEARL FISHERY OF 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at Marichchikaddi in the Island of Ceylon, on or about 23rd February, 1903.

The banks to be fished are the South-East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 40,0,0,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 120 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day; each boat being fully manned with divers; the East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 11,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 28 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers; the North-East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 13,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 32 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,00 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers; the Periya Paar Karrai, estimated to contain 8,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 20 boats for forty days, with average loads of 10,000 each a day, each boat being fully manned with divers.

2. It is, therefore, necessary that such boat owners and divers, as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, should be at Marichchikaddi by the 17th February next, and it is notified that the first day's fishing will take place on the first favourable day after the 22nd February.

3. Marichchikaddi is on the mainland, eight miles by sea south of Silavaturai, and supplies of good water and provisions can be obtained there.

4. The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government and the oysters put up to sale in suchlots as may be deemed expedient.

5. The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India will be permitted to travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes:—(1). Tuticorin to Colombo, or (2) Pamben to Marichchikaddi, and by no other.

Arrangements will be made, as at the last Fishery, for travellers to proceed from Paumben direct to the Camp. The only restriction imposed on travellers by the Paumben route will be inspection by the Medical Officer at Paumben.

6. All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon currency.

7. Drafts on the banks in Colombo or bills on the agents of this Government in India, at ten days' sight, will be taken, on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such drafts or bills.

8. For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery.

9. No deposit will be received for a less sum than Rs. 250.

By His Excellency the Governor's Command,

EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 22nd 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 676 of 1901.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDULLA BIN ALI SAHEB KUR, BADRUDIN ABDULLA KUR, HASSUMBHOY VISRAM, FAZULBHOY VISRAM and HAJIBHOY VISRAM, carrying on business together in partnership under the style of VISRAM, EBRAHIM & COMPANY, RAHIMTULLA KHAIRAZ and MAHOMEDBHAI NENSEY, carrying on business under the style of NENSEY KHAIRAZ & COMPANY .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of April, 1902, the following five immoveable properties will be SOLD in five lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the Bank of Bombay the Plaintiffs abovenamed, in priority to any charge, the abovementioned firms of Visram Ebrahim and Company and Nensey Khairaz and Company (being Defendants 3—7 in the above suit) may have upon all those the five immoveable properties more particularly described hereunder, or upon any of them, or any part thereof, and of the first and second Defendants abovenamed or either of them, in:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece of Fazandari land, the Fazandar whereof is the Church of N. S. de Esperance, situate on the Western side of Tandel Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen and a half feet in breadth, and including the rear half gully seventy and a three quarter feet in length (being an area of one hundred and twenty two square yards) or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property of Mahomed Ismail bin Kunsroodin Naikwaraz, on the east by Tandel Street aforesaid, on the South by the property of Juma Khan, and on the West by the other half of the sweeper's passage, and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality formerly under No 8 and are now assessed under Ward No. 2815, Street No 62-61, and are registered by the Fazendar under No 43, and were formerly in the occupation of Hafsabibi, widow, and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of Bafrudin Abdulla Kur, the second Defendant abovenamed or his tenants.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of land (being originally the Northern moiety of a piece of land) situate on the western side of Bapoo Khote Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty two square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property formerly of Khatree Mowloo Hussein and Khatree Haroun Hussein and now of Vajina Ebrahim, on the East by Bapoo Khote street aforesaid, on the south by the property of Fuckoo bin Alli Saheb Koor (being originally the Southern moiety of the piece of land now being described, the middle boundary piece between the two moieties being the middle of the party or dividing wall between them) and on the West by a Sweeper's passage and which said premises were assessed by the said Municipality under No 9 and then under No 8 and are now assessed under Ward No 3962, Street Nos. 60 and 62 and 64, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 1037 New No. 2365, Old Survey No. 2036 new survey No 731 and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece of land situate on the Western side of Khoja Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty one square yards or thereabouts, with the shed covered with tiles standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property formerly of Atowjee Mistri afterwards of Vijbhoopandas and now of Ghellabhai, on the East by Khoja Street aforesaid, on the south by the public road called Gujar Street leading to Duncan Road, and on the west by a Sweeper's passage, and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 26 and are now assessed under Ward No. 7291, Street Nos. 158, 159 Khoja Street and 4 Gujar Street and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 372 and 373, New No. 7393, Old Survey No. 89, New Survey No 4313, and were formerly in the occupation of Konknee Shaik Catzay and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdula Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece of Fazendari land the Fazendar whereof is Jeewanji Maneckji, situate on the Eastern side of Dongri Koli Passage, and being to the South of Dongri Koli Cross Lane, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, or chawl, standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North formerly partly by land belonging to Sattar Mosque, partly by the property of Bohra Lootoofally Nooroodin and partly by the shed belonging to the said Sattar Mosque and now by the property of Bohra Nuthialli Nooroodin, on the East partly by the Koli gully or Dongri Koli Passage aforesaid and partly by formerly the property of Dhondoo Koli and now by a firewood shed the property of the said Sattar Mosque, on the South partly by the said Dongri Koli Passage and partly by the property of Dongri Pilaies Koloo, and on the west by the said Dongri Koli passage, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Municipality under No 132 and then Assessed under No 131, and are now assessed under ward No 1998, Street Nos 19 to 25, on the South side and 25 on the West side, and were formerly in the occupation of Loohar Dewa Ghella, Dhanji Ladha, and others as tenants and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

LOT NO V.

All that pieces of Foras free hold salt batty ground situate on the Western side of the lines of rails on the G. I. P. Railway in the Upper Mahim District without the Fort in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North, East, and West by Water-passages on the other side of which is land bearing New Survey No 203, and on the South by the batty ground of Kaitan de Silva being New Survey No 205, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos, 154-442, New No 13011, New Survey No 204, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 6387, Street No. 476, and were formerly in the occupation of Abdulla bin Alli Saheb Kur and are now in the occupation of the said Badrudin Abdulla Kur or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN & COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 4th day of December, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

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W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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MATRICULATION CLASS,

NEAR LONDON HOTEL, GRANT ROAD.

LADY PUPILS ADMITTED.

F. D. MASTER, B.A.

STEEL ANGLES, TEES, AND PLATES.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALES.

THE SALE of Immoveable Property situate at British Hotel Lane, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED.

THE SALE of Immoveable Property situate at Elphinstone Road, advertised to take place on Saturday, the 7th instant, is POSTPONED.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th February, 1903. Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE CLERK ROAD, BYCULLA, AND AT ARTHUR ROAD ON THE BYCULLA FLATS.

By order of the Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 28th day of September, 188. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties in one lot THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Bai Jemibai, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Mr. Fazalbhoy Hubibbhoy's Chawl, near Jackeria Musjid, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, pier tables with pier glasses, almyras, chiffonneers, brass bedstead, iron safe with Chubb's lock, hanging and stand lamps, incandescent gas lamps, China trunks, stone grain jars and a large lot of copper and brass cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

Under instructions from the Commandant, 1st Bombay Lancers, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

15 cast horses, belonging to 1st Bombay Lancers, Amongst the lot there are Arabs, Persians, and Walers, from 14 to 15 hands.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

The property of Officers Mess, H. M. S. Magdala—

Consisting of electroplated tea-pot, ice pitcher, flower holders ice plates, large mirror, teapoys, screen, letter and card racks, one harmonium, by Soundy and Co., two large ice chests, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.,

1 handsome strong-built victoria with rubber tyred wheels.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred landau in very good order.
1 powerful grey Arab Horse, about 14-1, 5 years old, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 brown waler gelding, about 15 hands, 5 years, regularly ridden and driven by a lady.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Mr. I. M. Wreach, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. sharp, sell by Public Auction at Palit Hill, Bandora, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design by Wimbridge and John Roberts, also Ruteagiri and Saharanpore made furniture, rich glass and porcelainware specially ordered out, rich Mirzapore carpets, Sind, Punjab, and Benares flower vases and wall plates, rich tapestry curtains by Maple and Co., specially ordered out, the sweet-toned mahogany grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, in excellent order, with certificate, Hink's and Ditmar's table, hanging, hall and standard lamps, rich oil paintings, one English eight-day clock, linolium carpets, one handsome strong-built rubber tyred victoria, one powerful grey Arab horse quiet in saddle and harness, sets of harness, English made saddles, one large size cooking stove, aluminium cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE WODEHOUSE ROAD AND COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Under instruction from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following valuable building sites for the term of 99 years :—

	Plot No.	Building area.	Garden space.	Total
Wodehouse Road	11A	8'5 sq. yds.	£26'71	= 1411'83
Colaba Causeway	11C	980 „ „	£79'70	= 1560'16

Plot No. 11A will be leased for residential purposes only, but plot No. 11C may be utilised as a shop on the ground floor facing the Causeway and for residential purposes or offices.

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, and the consent of the mortgagee the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 319 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: on the north by the property of Shaikh Abdool Aziz bin Ali Rehim, on the south by the property of Chaturbhuj Govindjee, on the west by the property of Abba Samsoodin Tyabjee, and on the east by the Apollo Street, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1063, and street Nos. 10, 12, and 14, Collector's old No. 20, and New No. 1864, old survey No. 1118, and new Survey No. 2-2556.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FOURTH MUZAWAR PAKHADY ROAD, MAZAGON,

High Court—O. O. C. J.,
Suit No. 282 of 1902.

Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Narazan Bhicaro and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. C. W. De Gama the Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p. m. sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property :—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Fourth Muzawar Pakhady Road passage, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-districts of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 177, New No. 1148, Old Survey No. 276, and New Survey No. 3585, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under K Ward No. 547, and Street No. 15, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Bhikaji Hanji, on or towards the North by the 4th Muzawar Pakhady Road passage, on or towards the West by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the property of Bachoobai, wife of Pestonji Jamsetji Bhagat,

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, situate, lying and being at Fourth Muzawar Pakhady Road passage, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-three square yards and three-quarters of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, New No. 11396, old survey No. 272, and New Survey No. 3589, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5483, and street No. 21, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Ramji Lodoo and another, on or towards the west by a passage, on or towards the north by the property of Bachoo ali, wife of Pestonji Jamsetji Bhagat, and on or towards the south by a passage and beyond it by the property of Pirojbai, wife of Fakirji Nemabhai China, and which said premises are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. C. W. De Gama at his office in the High Court, or to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, attorneys to the plaintiff at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT HORNBY ROW AND PITHA STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, L. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed properties in one lot ;—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax and quit and ground rent ground under Nos. 291, 291, 293 and 298, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25 and lately No. 26, situate, lying and being in and on the west side of Purshotam Chimnajee Street, in the City of Bombay, within the sub-district of the Fort, containing by admeasurement 943 square yards (little more or less), and bounded on the east by the said Purshotam Chimnajee Street, on the west by the property of Pestonjee Nowrojee Davar, on the north by a passage separating the said premises from the hereditaments hereinafter secondly discribed, and on the south by the property of the late Byramjee Heerjeebhoy Colah, deceased, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground existing by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax ground under Nos. 291, 291, 293, 297, and 298, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24, formerly No 25, situate in and on the west side of Purshotam Chimnajee Street aforesaid, within the sub-district of the Fort and containing by admeasurement 938 square yards (little more or less), and bounded on the east by the said Purshotam Chimnajee Street, on the west by the piece of ground and stable built thereon hereinafter thirdly described on the north by the property of Pandoo Jeevan Collee, and on the south by the said passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors,

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax and quit and ground rent ground under Nos. 291, 291, 293, and 298, together with the stable and building thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, situate on the east side of Hornby Row, in the City of Bombay, within the sub-district of the Fort, containing by admeasurement 247 square yards (little more or less), and bounded on the east by the hereditaments hereinbefore secondly described, on the west by Hornby Row aforesaid, on the north by the Dacmeher of the late Bai Heerozai, widow of Dadabhoy Manockjee Wacha, and on the south by the property of Mr. Currimboy Ebrahim and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors,

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The title deeds of the property can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned a week before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. L. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector under No. 33, containing by admeasurement 490 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the property of Mirza Hasdi, Peades Mecanta Bispo, on the south by the Military Square Lane, on the east by the Medows Street aforesaid and on the west by the house of Solomon Yacoob.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The title deeds of the property can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned a week before the sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF FALKLAND ROAD AND BELLASIS ROAD BRIDGE, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. L., Messrs BENNETT and Co will, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or new salt batty ground, situate, lying without the Fort of Bombay, at the junction of Falkland Road and Bellasis Road Bridge, containing by admeasurement 21,100 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 510, 517, 518, and 519, and bounded as follows : On the east by the Falkland Road, on the north by Public Road called Bellasis Bridge Road, and on the south by the salt batty ground belonging to Damoder Jegnathjee, goldsmith, and on the west by the B. B. and C. I. Ry. line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The title deeds of the property can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned a week before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT DE LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, L.Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of vacant foras freehold land or ground, situate at DeLisle Road, Parel, containing by admeasurement about 10,122 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 732 and is bounded as follows:—On the South by the Hope Mill, on the North partly by Government land and partly by the property of Mohamed Ali Dyer, on the east by DeLisle Road, and on the west by Government land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

The title deeds of the property can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned a week before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th February, 1903.

BANKER & Co.,

GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	93 5/16	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	„
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/8	=	+ 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 1/16	=	+ 3/16
2 months hence	22 1/16	=	+ 3/16
Spot in New York	47 3/8	=	unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'14	=	— 1/2
Berlin „	20'30	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4'86 7/8	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/4 pr ct	=	— 1/8
6 „ „ „	3 3/8 pr ct	=	unchanged
4 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4 pr ct	=	„
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	=	„

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 1/4 pr ct	=	— 1/8
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	=	— 1/8

Extra Council Bills allotments—Transfers on Bombay, Rs. 6,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

METALS.

Copper Braziers £66-10.
Yellow Metal, 5 7-8d.
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar iron Belgian, £5-3-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-0-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-3-0.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 8d.
Linseed Bold 45. Feb.-March. Sellers. Tone easier.
Coffee in New York 5 1-4.
Arrivals—Steamers "Australia" and Hollywell."
Sheep skin sales opened to-day dull and prices 1 1-2d. to 2d. lower.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 4'88. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Importe 23,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4'76 — 2	4'75 — 2	4'75 — 2	4'77 — 2
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4'77 — 2	4'77 — 2	4'67 — 2	4'48 —

Oct.-Nov.
4'35.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	33,000 bales.
Do. last year	29,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	11,000 „
„ Continent	17,000 „
Mid-Uplands	9'05
Futures, month of March	8'77 — 4
Do. do. July	8'83 — 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 7-8
Futures month of May	8 89
Do. August	8'64
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 2nd February 1903 :—

Cotton	17,860 bales.
Wheat	6,555 cwts.
Linseed	1,567 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,970 „
Gingellyseed	28,750 „
Poppyseed	1,160 „
Groundnuts	1 7 2 „
Castorseed	6,815 „
Rice	16,197 „
Myrabollams	5,048 „
Cottonseed	28,785 „

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Ex s. s. Oriental from London,—
Silver Bullion ..... Rs. 2,59,725.
Ex s. s. "Ballarat,"—
Silver Bullion..... Rs. 1,87,708 from Adelaide
Gold Bullion ..... „ 2,28,622 from Freemantle
Gold Coin ..... „ 23,25,000 from Melbourne
Do. ..... „ 18,75,000 from Freemantle

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 -32d.
Bank Demand	1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do do	100 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight.	116 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	159
Japan 30 do do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs.	97 6
1st Settlement	Rs.	97 2

Money Market —Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 29th January	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th do.	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 2nd February	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone dull.		
Ready	7	11
Forward April-May	7	11
Exposed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	10
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	15
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	6	8
Poppyseed.—Tone dull.		
Ready	8	0
Forward April-May	7	10
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	23	8
Forward April-May.	24	4
Groundnuts—Tone quiet.		
Ready	36	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	35	8
25 „ „ „	34	12
50 „ „ „	33	12
Black Kutnee „ „	32	4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady
Estimated sales	12,000
Total imports	26,000

Feb.March	March-April.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4.75 —1	4'75 —1	4'76	4'7
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.Sept.	Sep.-Oct
4'76	4'76 —1	4-67	4-47, —1

Oct. Nov.
4'37
—1

COTTON.—The tone of the market is rather easier and prices of spot cotton are about Re. 1 lower. Exporters are still in the market for the higher grade of Berars and Bengals, and a fairly large business is reported at Colaba. The mills are buying the lower classes of Khandish, which are now being pressed for sale.

Growths.	Fine	F-G Good,	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	163	154 —	25 Feb.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	169	161 ...	do
Sind-Punjab (M G) ...	169	161 ...	do
Belasi, M G	180	174 ...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	170	163 ...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G	187	181 ...	do
Nagpur Kamptee do	188	182 ...	do
Akola (M. G.) ...	184	177 ...	do
Khamgaum do			
Karanja do			
Comra good staple ...	192	185 ...	do
Broach M. G. ...	210	... 197	28 Mar.
Bhownagar H. G. ...	...	... 188	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	... 200	do do
Westerns ...	...	... 189	do do

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th February.

The Squadron will parade on the Church Gate Sands, this (Wednesday) morning, at 7 a.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th February.

1. Owing to the Rifle Meeting there will be no Drills this week.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 482 Vol J W Steele, D Company from 2nd February to 31st March 1903.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 28th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th February.

The following drills will take place to-morrow evening :—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).

At 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-quarters).

At 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Conversazione will be held at the Head-Quarters, Nesbit Lane, on Friday the 13th instant. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m. sharp. Tickets to admit Member and one Lady Re. 1 and to Non-Members and Ladies Re. 1 each. Tickets may be obtained from both Head-Quarters, G S. M. Sergt Harvey and the Hon. Secretary of the Entertainment Committee Gr T S Dawson.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

FEBRUARY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Ainoor, perfect.
CHINA,—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Molo St Nicholas interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd February 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	5	45 p.m.	17	43
Teheran	3	2	20 p.m.	...	49
Suez	3	3	...	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3nd February, 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	20	0	1
„ Karachi	0	17	0	1
„ Madras	0	25	0	9

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffi Earnings for the week ending 20th December 1902.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th Dec. 1902—				
G I P R system	2,50,826	7,20,998	4,153	9,75,979
I M R do	86,921	1,95,576	531	2,83,028
Total	3,37,749	9,16,544	4,714	12,59,007
Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th Dec 1901—				
G I P R system	2,11,026	9,09,407	5,163	11,25,596
I M R do	57,439	1,28,433	1,258	1,87,130
Total	2,68,465	10,37,840	6,421	13,12,736
Increase or (G I P R	+ 39,802	—1,88,439	— 680	+ 1,49,617
Decrease (I M R	+ 29,482	+ 67,143	— 727	+ 95,898

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th December, 1902, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,35,000	1,35,000	4,000	3,24,000
Or per mile of Railway	293	401	9	703
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	23,46,128	33,38,451	54,400	57,48,980
Total for 19 weeks	24,81,159	35,23,451	58,400	60,72,980
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	92,419	2,86,832	1,937	2,91,188
Per mile of Ry. do.	201	42	4	632
Total to corresponding date do.	23,52,241	35,07,063	54,330	59,23,644

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 20,536
Increase to date ..... „ 37,633

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

VAKIL—VAKHARIA—February 2, at Bombay, in Dady Seth's Fire-temple, Miss Aimai Byramjee Framjee Vakil to Mr Furdoonjee Ardeshir Vakharia.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HAYTER—January 23, at Bandikui, Rajputana, the wife of O O G Hayter, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

REID—DANIELL—January 27, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Fort William, John Reid, Indian Civil Service, to Alice Mabel Daniell, youngest daughter of the late Clermont Daniell, Indian Civil Service.

RUSHTON—WALTER—January 27, at Emmanuel Church, Purnea, by the Rev A H Manning, Darrell Rushton, to Nisy, daughter of Major F A. Walter, late 97th Regt.

DEATHS.

FYFFE—January 29, at Delhi, of pneumonia, Lindsay Bruce Fyffe, I C S, Assistant Commissioner, son of the late Surgeon-General Fyffe, of clifton, Bristol.

LACKERSTEEN—January 27, at No. 77, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, Mrs Georgiana Lackersteen, prelict of the late Thomas Mark Lackersteen, aged 89 years.

PETERS—January 25, at his residence, No. 2, Circular Road, Ballygunge, K. C. Peters, Consulting and Practical Average Adjuster and Accountant, aged 80 years.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water, 2-57m., 2-43a. Low water, 9-12m. 9-9s.
First Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus.
Bombay Catholic Association Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana. Bowls Challenge Cup Handicap, Second Round.

H. H. THE NIZAM.—His Highness the Nizam will probably remain in Bombay for two weeks more.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Friday, the 6th instant.

A MISSING GIRL.—Jai, a woman, residing in Glider Street, Bombay, has reported to the Police that on Saturday morning her daughter Rungi, aged thirteen, went to work in Manockjee Petit Mill, Tardeo. She drew her wages Rs. 10 at the Mill and left. The girl has not been heard of since.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEHRALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of January the number of Khoja patients treated in this dispensary was 1,650. Among them the number of new admissions was 317—95 men, 91 women, and 131 children.

A JOLLY-BOAT SUNK.—The steamer Ernest Simons was approaching the Victoria Dock entrance on Monday afternoon, when it let go both the anchors to avert a collision with the dock wall. The star-board anchor struck the dock jolly-boat that was alongside to take the hawser to the pier head and sank her. None of the jolly-boat crew were injured.

THEFT AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Pandu Rane, a machineman employed at the Government Central Press, with the theft of one yard of printing cloth valued at Re. 1-8. The evidence showed that as the accused left the press premises yesterday he was searched by the policeman on duty at the gate, and the cloth was found in his possession. On being questioned he admitted his guilt and was charged. The accused said in his defence that the cloth was an old one, and as it had been lying useless in the printing office for some days he took it. The Magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

KILLED IN A QUARRY.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday at Bhoiwada, Naigaum, regarding the death of Bajee Tatia, a Hindu, aged thirty-five years. The deceased was a labourer and worked in a quarry at Bhoiwada near Naigaum. At 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon Bajee was working at a rock in the quarry, when he, along with other labourers, was warned to get clear of the hole, as blasting operation was about to begin in the adjoining quarry. All the labourers quickly left the place, but the deceased appeared unconcerned. Immediately the blasting operation commenced, and a large stone flew up in the air and fell on the head of the deceased, knocking him against the rock and smashing his face. He was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, POREBUNDER.—During the month of January the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 3,637, among them the number of new admissions was 1,139, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindus	338	245	384	987
Mussalman	94	33	63	193
Parsis	0	2	7	9
Other castes	0	0	0	0
Total	432	280	457	1,189

The average daily attendance was 127.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Death from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	6	8
B Mandvi, Chanchla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	18	18	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathwady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	30	31	70
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	7	7	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	24	18	44
F Parel, Sewri and Mazagon	6	6	13
G Mahim and Worli	1	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	20
Total	94	93	222
Total plague deaths to date	124,186	103,971	
Same date last year	70	86	193

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday, as 1,283 as against 1,155 during the previous week. Of the total number 555 died of plague, which showed an increase of 100 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,311 which 538 deaths from plague.

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MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL APPLIANCES,
ACCOUCHEMENT AND NURSING REQUISITES
60 & 62, QUEEN'S RD., DALSTON, LONDON N.E.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Mr. Rustom Wadia applied that the accused Venayek Ganesh, a time-keeper in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Co., who was charged with cheating, criminal breach of trust, and falsification of accounts of his employers, be released on bail. Counsel said that the co-accused in the case had been liberated on a bail of Rs. 150, and a similar bail might be accepted in respect of his client.

Mr. Binning, who appeared on behalf of the prosecution, said that the amount of the bail might be substantial.

His lordship ordered the accused to be liberated on his furnishing a bail for Rs. 300.

OLD OFFENDERS.

Dhondu Sakharam, an old offender, pleaded guilty to the charge of theft of property, and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Ganoo Bapu, another old offender, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years on his pleading guilty to a charge of theft.

TRIPLE MURDER BY A PATHAN.

Nasira Ashila, a young Pathan, was charged with committing the murders of Ismail Fakir Mahomed, "bangi," Mahomed Dada Meya, a Police Jamadar, and Purmeshwar Gungadin, a Pardeshi constable, on the night of the 9th December last, by stabbing them with a butcher's knife at Khadak. The Hon. Mr. Scoot, Advocate-General, with Mr. F. B. Vikajee, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Donald defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empanelled to serve on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. G. F. Horbury, foreman.

Nigel F. Paton	Runchordas Tribhowandas
J. A. McBain	Clement Tullock
Alfred Mull	A. C. Boulton
Durabjee Bomonjee Mody	Ardasir Sorabjee Patel

The Advocate-General, in opening the case, said the accused was a Mahomedan, and was living in the Konkani Mosque at Khadak. On the 9th of December last, at about 10 p.m., the accused assaulted the "bangi" (crier) of the mosque with a large knife, and stabbed him several times, with the result that the man died shortly afterwards. On hearing the cries people came to the scene of the murder. The accused left the mosque, pursued by some of those who were attracted by the cries. A Police Jamadar tried to intercept him, but he was also stabbed, and died of the wounds. In his flight he was seized by a Purdeshi constable in plain clothes, whom he also struck with the knife several times, with the

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4 dram phials at	5	0	0
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Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ...	0	8	0
Biochemistry by J. B. Chapman, M. D.,	4	0	0

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All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1903.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

YET another hitch has occurred in the Atlantic-Pacific canal negotiations. In March last the Isthmian Canal Commission reported in favour of the acceptance of the offer of the Panama Company to sell its property to the United States. The report was unanimous and to the effect that after considering the changed conditions then existing, and all the facts and circumstances upon which its judgment must be based, the Commission was of opinion that the most practicable and feasible route for the canal was the Panama route. Negotiations with Columbia were accelerated, and all seemed plain sailing. Forty millions of dollars was to be the price of the existing workings. But now the United States Government is reminded that Columbia is a sovereign State, in a sense that Egypt never was; yet Egypt surrendered no sovereignty to secure the Suez Canal. Columbia neither will, nor can, do so, being prevented by an organic law alterable only by a plebiscite, such as other peoples require before parting with soil or sovereignty. The Commission which was appointed by a meeting of influential citizens and officials summoned by the vice-president, objects even to a long lease, on the principle that it would admit the thin end of the wedge. They would prefer a company to construct the canal instead of a powerful Government. The Columbian Government raised similar objections declaring it could not cede the strip of land on each side of the canal, the United States required —until it seemed likely that the Nicaraguan route would be chosen and then suddenly changed its tactics. According to the "Standard" correspondent at Washington, who is responsible for the statement as to the latest development, the Commission assumes that the United States would do what the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty forbids and makes other slips, showing imperfect acquaintance with American plans and sentiment. But "judged as a disclosure of Columbian sentiment of which too little is heard the Report serves the useful purpose of emphasizing the distinction between construction by any Government or by a Company on the French plan." It is believed that although an earlier disclosure might have enabled the United States to meet the Columbian view it is now so difficult that the scale may be again turned in favour of Nicaragua, whose Minister, so far from manifesting any scruples, professes his readiness to make an attractive bargain forthwith.

Panama has the advantage of a shorter route, but in America there has always been a sentimental preference for the Nicaraguan scheme. The latter from sea to sea measures something over 183 miles inclusive of seventy miles in the lake and slightly under forty in the canalised San Juan river, while the Panama route is but forty-nine miles long, including twelve and-a-half miles in Lake Bohio. So far as excavation is concerned, we learn from a recent engineering writer on the two schemes that Nicaragua may be described as virgin soil. But so far as the practical operation of a ship-canal is concerned the Nicaragua route offers no advantages superior to Panama. The San Juan river is ready for canalisation for seventy-two miles of its length, and of actual excavation there would not be more than thirty miles, and the necessary looks present no great difficulties. The cut through the "divide" west of the Lake will call for the removal of eighteen million cubic yards of earth and rock. The maritime reaches of the Panama line only require increased depths and width, and nearly fifty per cent. of the work will be concentrated in the Culebra section. A much larger force of labourers would be needed for the completion of the Nicaraguan work than the other. And it is felt that the difficulties and delays consequent upon its recruitment would be seriously accentuated in the case of Nicaragua by the latter's lack of harbour accommodation and facilities for transportation. These it would be necessary to provide, under conditions by no means favourable, before any plant could be landed, or considerable force of labour employed. The maintenance of a harbour at Greytown upon which the commercial utility of the canal would depend is not one of the simplest problems to be dealt with. For the complete protection of shipping Colon on the Atlantic entrance to the Panama canal would require some improvement, but this scheme would be far easier of completion inasmuch as there exists a railway by means of which labourers could be poured into the country. So far as climate is concerned there is little to choose between the two routes, but that little is in favour of Panama. The swamp region south-west of Greytown through which, for many miles, the projected canal would pass has no dry season and an annual rainfall of about 250 inches. There are many points to be put forward in favour of the Panama route, not least of which is that of cost. The estimated cost of the Nicaragua route is over thirty-seven and three-quarter millions sterling, a million more than the Panama, inclusive of the admitted value of the existing property.

In favour of the construction of the canal by the Government of the United States instead of by a private company, all the experiences of past enterprises may be adduced. Disaster followed disaster in the wake of engineers and company promoters who sought to pierce the isthmus, and if the States desire to protect their own interests in their own way it is certainly to the advantage of Columbia to throw no obstacles in the way. Under the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty no canal might be constructed without the consent of England. But that provision was abandoned. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty to which reference has been made abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty altogether, affirms the neutrality of the canal, drops the joint guarantee, and makes the United States sole guardian of the neutrality of the canal. It secures the free use of it for commercial purposes, and for the passage of ships of war by all nations on equal terms. The exclusive right of construction and control is made to rest with the United States, and the undertaking will be "an American canal by which the whole world is to profit and Great Britain first and most of all." In that last clause, we are asked to believe, lies the justification for its conceded rights under the old treaty to the States. That Treaty was ratified by the Senate a year ago, and we naturally expected that our pushing cousins would have set to work on the construction of the work without further delay. But according to latest advices the completion of the undertaking is as far off as ever. There is much in the contention of the Columbian committee as to the undesirability of permitting an alien State to acquire sovereign powers in their territory, and we can heartily sympathise with their preference for a private company as owners of the canal. But the history of Central and South American governments is not such as commends to their northern neighbours the desirability of entrusting them with the care of a water-way which will carry commerce of every country in the world. If the States are to be responsible for the up-keep and satisfactory working of the canal they must be permitted to police it, and if Columbia persists in its refusal to agree to this, so much the worse for Columbia.

A CRIMINAL'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

It is difficult to explain exactly what is the inspiring motive of some of those attempts at realism which periodically find their way into the press, and which may be classed under the title of personal confessions. Sometimes one would almost be inclined to think that the inspiration was nothing more nor less than a desire for public penance, at others it would seem that the writer wished to put before the world the innermost secrets and emotions of his own heart for the sake of the moral influence they might possibly have upon his fellowmen prone to err equally with himself. There is, of course, a third possibilty, and it is extremely likely that this is most often actually the fact that the work in question is intended to do nothing more than to cater for the love of the outre and the uncommon which always exists with the reading public. To which category belongs a volume entitled "Twenty-five Years in Seventeen Prisons," written by "No. 7" it is very difficult to discover from a mere perusal of the reviews which have succeeded its publication. However, there seems to be little doubt that the work is really and truly an autobiography, and as such it gives a circumstantial insight into the real life of the prisons in such a manner as has never been attempted by any previous writer. There is not the least doubt that the prison life of England has greatly altered since the days of the publication of "It's never too late to mend." There can be no chance of a recurrence of the horrors and the cruelties which surrounded the existence of the criminal of that period. But the problem of the criminal classes is just as pressing, and in a way just as far from solution as it was then. A real life story, then, told from the point of view of the convict cannot but be valuable to those who take interest in the question. "No. 7" appears to belong to a type of the criminal classes which are in the minority. He excuses his crimes with explanations which are in themselves, perhaps, a little commonplace, but at the same time he proves himself to be a man of brains, and he demonstrates, moreover, that even twenty-five years of prison life cannot uproot the moral sense. He does not revolt at the tasks and the punishments which are imposed upon the refractory members of his class; from within the walls of his prison he is able to see that such punishments are necessary, and his book is without the bias and the complaints which one might expect to find in it. His conclusions are all the more valuable on this account. He considers that the English prison is a failure; it makes criminals and it never unmakes them. He points out that crime is not only a disease but an infectious disease, and with a great amount of reason on his side he argues that it should be treated in the same manner as infectious diseases are treated. Segregation is, then, one of his remedies for the present evils of the prison. A better system of classification is required, and the practice of allowing indiscriminately classified bands of convicts to work together, he also considers, should be abolished. He pleads for humanising influences in the prisons, and for such intercourse between carefully selected prisoners at fixed hours as would result in mutual improvement. All these suggestions carry with them a good deal of weight, and especially when taken in conjunction with the fact that they come from a man who has passed through all the vicissitudes of prison experience. The idea of a revised system of classification is of course by no means a new one. It has been tried with a considerable amount of success by some of the more enlightened of the administrators of the Poor Law of England. Classification in the workhouses, where under the old system criminals jostled indiscriminately and promiscuously with those who owed their poverty to misfortune pure and simple, is obviously very necessary. The results which have been attained up to the present after a very few years of experience of it show that it is entirely efficacious. Why then exclude the benefits of the system from the four walls of the prison? It is to be hoped that this appeal of "No. 7" will be read and carefully considered by those in whose hands the administration of the prisons lies. To carry out the system to the extent which is desirable would be costly, perhaps, and it would be difficult, but unless the prisons perform the objects for which they are intended there seems little justification of their existence at all.

THE FATHER OF THE SHE-ASS.

THERE seems to be no doubt that the Sultan of Morocco has been victorious in his fight with the rebels outside Fez. It is not, however, so certain that the Pretender has been captured, albeit a private message confirms the earlier statement which Reuter yesterday contradicted. The victory of the Sultan appears to have been secured by the time-honoured Oriental method of winning over a large part of the enemy's forces. The Beni Wariens who had sided with the Pretender were induced to forsake his cause; but instead of openly joining the Sultan they waited until he attacked Bou Hamara in front, when they fell upon the Pretender in the rear. For this substantial aid, which has for the time being enabled his Sherifian Majesty to overcome a revolt which seriously threatened his throne, the leaders of the Beni Wariens no doubt received heavy consideration. If the Sultan, Mulai-abd-al-Aziz, has also secured the "Father of the She-Ass," as the Pretender is called, the entire collapse of rebellion is certain. Assuming that Bou Hamara, to give him his proper name, is a captive in the Sultan's hands, it is not difficult to imagine what his fate will be. Morocco has lately attracted some attention as a holiday resort, but it is not by any means a pleasant place for rebels and pretenders to the Imperial throne. They have an ingenious system of torture for offenders in Morocco, and a rebel like Bou Hamara is put through phases of pain infliction eclipsing the ingenuity of the middle ages, before his head adorns the gateway of the capital. Some of the devices of torture peculiar to Morocco consist of the rubbing of red pepper into the eye balls, pulling out the tongue with a fish hook, and suspending a man by his tied up wrists. When the late Sultan Mulai Hasan died, a pretender proclaimed himself heir to the throne. He was captured, and then the imperial authorities tried a combination of torture and satire upon him. He was seized and bound, and chillies were put into his mouth until it swelled with intense pain. He was then invited to proclaim his titles and qualities as often as he chose, but the poor man was, of course, unable to speak a word. Thereafter he was thrown into gaol to die there. Another exquisite piece of torture is known as the "iron glove." This consists of putting a lump of quick-lime into a man's hand which is then closed and bound up with leather. The fist is then plunged into a tub of cold water. As may be imagined the agony of this treatment soon becomes intense; but the torture is continued for eight or ten days, until finally mortification sets in, followed very probably by death. If Bou Hamara be now a prisoner of the Sultan, he may be expected to experience to the full the most exquisite pains of the Sherifian system of torture.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Mr. Hill, Private Secretary, left Bombay for Poona yesterday afternoon by the Poona passenger train from the Victoria Terminus station. His Excellency returns this evening.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us on the subject of the coming Horse Show, suggesting that in the Jumping Competition for Ladies hunters, owners shall ride their own mounts, and expressing a hope that it is not too late to amend the prospectus.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 13th December amounted to Rs. 4,159; being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 704. Total earnings from 1st July to 13th December were Rs. 64,514; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,403.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 13th December amounted to Rs. 16,154; being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,620. Total earnings from 1st July to 13th December were Rs. 2,50,534, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 23,876.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and a Special Jury, Nasira Ashila, a young Pathan, was charged with a triple murder at Khadak on the 9th December, causing the deaths of Ismail Fakir Mahomed, a crier in a mosque, Dada Meya, a Police Jamadar, and a police constable, whom he stabbed with a butcher's knife. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder, and the prisoner was sentenced to death. At the recommendation of the jury, the learned judge said he would be glad to see if anything could be done to recompense the families of the brave police officers who lost their lives in the execution of their duty.

COMMENCING on 12th January, the expresses running across Siberia will go straight through to Port Arthur, which can be reached from London in eighteen days and for £35 first-class. The cost by steamer has hitherto been £70, and the journey took thirty-five days.

THERE have recently been several statements and much comment in London newspapers about the completion of Alfred Stevens's great memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral to the Duke of Wellington. As most people know (for the artist's sketch of his design hangs on a pillar beside it), this monument lacks the figure of the Duke on horseback, which should crown it, and there are several minor points which it is believed are not finished as Stevens intended them to be. It is said that the honour to complete the design has been given to Mr. John Tweed, the talented young Scotsman whose colossal figure of Rhodes has been so much talked about, and this statement has aroused the opening skirmishes in the inevitable artistic conflict which will soon be ringing about our ears. In the meantime one is not at liberty to say more than that the plaster model which Stevens left has been secured, and that very little needs to be done to prepare it for casting. The authority of the Dean and Chapter has been received. An official announcement by the gentlemen who are concerned in the matter will probably be made very shortly.

AN amusing story is told in the "Annual" concerning M. Coquelin, the famous French actor: In the days of his youth M. Coquelin was ambitious, and the parts he loved best to play were those in which he died, in full view of an appreciative audience, for his art. He had one of these roles one evening at the Boulogne Theatre, and played it splendidly, getting a ringing round of applause as he fell dead upon the stage. Then his troubles started. The audience's applause woke up a mosquito, which applied itself to M. Coquelin with so much assiduity that the corpse felt it must either scream or scratch. Another actor, who played a General in the corps of which the dead M. Coquelin was a young ensign, was standing near the body, and had to say: "See, then, how sad a thing is war! But now this youth was living. Now he is dead—motionless for all time! Nothing save a miracle, can give him life again." But M. Coquelin could hold out no longer. The mosquito was still biting busily, and Coquelin had to sit up and slap his leg. "The miracle has happened!" cried the General, while the audience laughed until it cried at this too lively corpse. M. Coquelin's stage experiences nearly came to an end that evening, but, fortunately for the world's playgoers, his manager forgave him.

WHY MR. CHAMBERLAIN SHOULD GO TO AUSTRALIA.

[BY PERCY FEITZ ROWLAND.]

No sooner had the Colonial Secretary taken the characteristically bold step of deciding on a visit to South Africa, than a hearty invitation was forwarded from Australia that the first man of genius who has ever held his position should continue his colonial tour as far as the New Commonwealth. That invitation, it has been understood, Mr. Chamberlain does not see his way to accept. But there are, this paper will attempt to show, many weighty reasons in favour of acceptation. Mr. Chamberlain has, in fact, now an opportunity of striking a lusty blow in favour of Imperial union, an opportunity which may never recur, an opportunity the neglect of which may prove the triumph of the Little Englanders. No one who has not spent some years in Australia can realise how difficult, how impossible it is rightly to understand Australian affairs from an armchair in Downing-street.

Mr. Chamberlain is a man of genius, of a very genuine and very useful type. But even genius cannot do miracles. Even genius cannot refrain from making egregious mistakes when it is attempted to mould colonial opinion without any special knowledge of colonial conditions. The latest mistake, writes Mr. P. F. Rowland in the "Pall Mall Gazette," and one that may prove very serious indeed, has been the inducing the Australian Federal Premier to promise, in the name of the Commonwealth, a ...dbout in any way consulting the Australian people, a considerable increase in the subsidy to the Imperial Navy. That some increase is not, as a matter of abstract justice, fair and right, I should be the last to deny. But a worse occasion than the present for proposing the increase could scarcely have been found. Australia has just passed through two very trying experiences. In the first place the independent right of the separate colonies to administer their own finances has been renounced in the interests of Australian union. It is hard for a home-keeping Englishman to realise how in the hundred odd years of New South Wales history the New South Welshman has grown to love his adopted colony. And the local patriotism of Victorians, South Australians, Queenslanders, Tasmanians, and West Australians is every inch as keen.

It was a heavy price they had to pay for Federation. However wise that step was (and I yield to none in my belief in its wisdom), it was an audacious step, an irrevocable step into the dark; a step that was taken against the opinion and advice, and in spite of the most strenuous opposition, of a large minority of citizens in every State. In New South Wales especially Federation was felt, and is felt still by many thousands, as nothing less than a national calamity. Ever since Victoria had been separated from the parent colony the Southern State had been a dangerous rival to its larger but less fertile neighbour on the north-east. Of recent years rival fiscal policies had accentuated their rivalry. Victoria pushed its industries under the ægis of moderate Protection; New South Wales advanced in spite of the nearest approach to Free Trade that any British colony has ever undergone. Scores of rich merchants have been growing annualy richer by importing duty-free commodities from England and by underselling colonial goods produced under more equitable conditions of labour. Federation meant for all these men a vastly reduced income, or a revolution in their methods of business for their employees it too often meant inevitable dismissal. However much the convinced Federalist may believe that ultimately Federation will confer industrial as well as social and political benefits on all the States, he cannot deny that in many of them its immediate results must be disorganization of industry, and all the hardship and misery that that must involve.

But, as if these were not enough to render the occasion of the demand for increased subsidy cruelly inopportune, Australia has only just ceased, if indeed, as all must devoutly hope, cessation has at length really come—from suffering from the most hideous visitation of the drought devil that has ever afflicted her shores. The losses of stock number, not thousands, but tens of thousands; the price of meat has doubled; "stations" worth thousands of pounds are now not worth hundreds; starving sheep are sold for a few pence for "boiling down;" territories as large as England have been transformed from pasturages to useless deserts, whitened by bleaching bones. Settlers who have kept up heart for years in the face of adverse circumstances, are being forced to despair of their country and look elsewhere for an asylum for their ruined fortunes. And it is this time, with the whole Commonwealth, politically and economically restless and suffering, that the English Government selects to bring pressure to bear to get the subsidy increased!

I have said that as a matter of abstract justice it seems to me that the increase should take place. But my years in Australia have taught me that even in this matter there are assuredly two sides to the case. Put quite briefly, the average Australian opinion comes to this:—"It is not the Australian colonies that are the cause of England's necessity to maintain a strong fleet. If Australia declared her independence to-morrow, England would not reduce her fleet by one. It is the fact that England, unlike the more progressive colonies, has not outgrown early Victorian economics, and has thus ruined her agriculture, and made herself dependent on the foreigner, that makes an efficient fleet absolutely essential to her if she is to remain alive. To us Australians a fleet is not essential. If is extremely improbable that any foreign nation would attack us. If it did, the experience of the Boer war shows that a protracted resistance could be made and it is unlikely that other free republics would stand by and see us ruined, if we found it necessary to declare for separation. We do not want to separate; nothing is further from our thoughts and our intentions. But the demand for increased subsidies for a fleet that we did not ask for, and do not want forces us to declare to Englishmen at home that the best work we can do for the Empire is to develop the resources of our continent, and that we cannot do that if, in addition to our losses through political and economic causes, we are forced by the unguarded promise of an absentee premier to double our tribute to the Imperial Navy."

That is the normal Australian opinion, the opinion expressed daily by the Age and the Bulletin, by far the most important organs of public feeling throughout the Colonies. It is an opinion that wants controverting, if it is to be controverted, on the spot, and by one who has ocular demonstration of the circumstances causing that opinion. The Englishman who has not travelled, who does not know his Australia, is too apt, however naturally, to say, as a public-spirited and imperial-minded man of affairs, said to the writer a few days since: "The meanness of these colonials! It really seems as if they try to get all they can out of the old country, and to give in return as little as they can!" No one who knows Australia and the Australians could echo that sentiment. Whatever are the Australian vices, meanness is not one of them. If the Australians were able, and if they believed in the justice of the demand, they would readily not double the subsidy, but quadruple it.

No one who was in the colonies at the time of the outbreak of the South African war can doubt for an instant the very real good feeling that warms Australian hearts for the Mother Country. Many, of course, of the men volunteered for the mere love of excitement for the good pay, for the hope of bettering their fortunes in South Africa. But nothing would be more untrue than the assertion that these were the main motives for enlistment. It was a time when Australiians of every class made sacrifices for the Empire. There are empty chairs to-day in many wealthy Australian homes; there are widows and orphans of every class in every Australian township; there are depleted purses and shattered lives, testifying throughout the Commonwealth how much Australians would sacrifice for England when their hearts were touched, when they believed the cause was right.

If Mr. Chamberlain went to Australia, he would do one of two things. Either after personal study of the present circumstances of the pastoral industry in Australia he would form an opinion that the drought's ravages had been exaggerated; that things were on the mend, and in a year or two the increased subsidy could be paid. In this case it would be his duty, and it would be in his power, to convince the Australians of the fairness of the increase.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MOROCCO REBELLION.

VICTORY OF THE SULTAN.

CAPTURE OF PRETENDER CONFIRMED.

CAGED AND TORTURED.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

The "Times'" Madrid correspondent states that at the end of last summer, M. Delcasse proposed to Lord Lansdowne to give France a free hand in dealing with Moroccan territory except the Coast line, France agreeing to officially recognise the British occupation of Egypt. Lord Lansdowne received the bargain not unfavourably, but other pressing affairs caused the postponement of further discussion.

The Sultan of Morocco's victory was due to treachery on the part of the Beni Warien rebels who renounced the Pretender on the eve of the fight.

On the morning of the 29th ultimo, according to a preconcerted plan, they attacked the rear of the Pretender's Camp, the Sultan assailing the front. The rebels fought stubbornly for three hours, but eventually broke and fled.

The rebellion seems to be collapsing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, February 1st, states :—

The news of the Sultan's victory is confirmed. The Pretender was put in a cage and taken in triumph to Fez, where he is being tortured and exposed to the derision of the mob.

The rebellion has collapsed.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN ORANGIA.

THE FIELD OF PAARDEBERG.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

Mr. Chamberlain has entered the Orange River Colony, and proceeded to Paardeberg where he has inspected the battlefield.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

A SIGN OF PEACE.

COERCION MODIFIED.

The "Dublin Gazette" revokes the Section of the Coercion Act in various proclaimed districts dealing with the summary jurisdiction of Magistrates.

WAR CLAIMS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT PROMISED.

Lord Onslow, speaking at Glasgow, announced that there will be a prompt settlement of claims for goods supplied to the army in South Africa. Claims will be examined by Civil Boards assisted by a military official. A sum equal to the estimated amount of the claims will be handed to Lord Milner by the military authorities, and Lord Milner has consented to the revenues of the Transvaal bearing any sum—it might be a million—paid in excess of that received from the military authorities.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

INVESTIGATIONS IN UGANDA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Colonel Bruce of the Army Medical Corps and Doctor Navarro of University College, London, are going to Uganda at the instance of the Royal Society to superintend further investigations of the sleeping sickness.

THE GARTER FOR THE SHAH.

BRILLIANT INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

The Shah was invested to-day with the Order of the Garter at Teheran with imposing ceremonial and in the presence of the Persian Princes and the British Legation Staff.

Viscount Downe in his speech referred to the friendly relations existing between England and Persia and to the King's deep interest in the welfare of the Persian Monarch and people.

The Shah, in reply, cordially enquired after the King's health.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

All the Powers interested have now handed to Belgium their ratification of the Sugar Convention.

DEATH OF GENERAL PRINSLOO.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The Boer General Prinsloo is dead.

[Commandant Prinsloo was one of the Chief Commanders of the Free State forces in the earlier phases of the Boer War. He eventually surrendered with a large force unconditionally to General Hunter at Fouriersberg on July 29, 1900. His surrender included General Olivier, who, however, escaped with 1,500 men and some guns, only to be re-captured shortly afterwards. After the surrender of Prinsloo and the capture of Olivier General De Wet came into prominence.]

An anecdote illustrating the strictly regulated way in which the late Archbishop of Canterbury portioned out his time is told by a Devonshire correspondent of the "Outlook": Temple when in Exeter always insisted on having his hair cut at 8 p. m., and never varied the time for fifteen years. It was part of his iron rule of life; for it fitted into the few moments he gave himself for digestion before the busy pen started afresh. On one occasion his hair-cutter had been summoned for a Saturday before Monday Bank Holiday. To enjoy his holiday he had arranged to leave Exeter by the 7·30 train. He went to the palace hoping to induce the Bishop to change his time. The butler advanced to the Bishop, who was descending the stairs into the hall. "The hair-cutter is come, my lord." "Eight o'clock," replied the Bishop. The butler came back. But the hair-cutter had a holiday in jeopardy, and it braced him to face Temple himself. He stated his reasons and asked if he might wait on his lordship at once. "Eight o'clock on Tuesday," the Bishop replied and passed on.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMERICA AND THE ALLIES.

THE VENEZUELA DEADLOCK.

EXCITEMENT IN UNITED STATES.

ACTIVITY AT NAVAL YARDS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

The American Press is filled with violent denunciations of the Allies for refusing to accept Mr. Bowen's proposals.

Semi-official statements emanating from Washington are also assuming a tone of acerbity, but it is believed in London that this is largely due to a mistaken view of the situation.

Meantime the Allies maintain a determined attitude and refuse to mitigate the blockade until Venezuela yields.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

Sir M. Herbert has presented to Mr. Bowen a counter proposal from the Allies providing that two-thirds of the thirty per cent. of the Customs at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello be handed to the Allies.

The other claimant nations will be given the remaining third.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, February 1st, says :—

The deadlock over Venezuela has caused intense excitement in America. It is reported that urgent orders are being sent to the naval yards.

LIFE BOAT DISASTER NEAR SWANSEA.

MUMBLES BOAT DASHED AGAINST BREAKWATER.

SIX OF THE CREW KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

A sad disaster is reported from Swansea. The Mumbles lifeboat was dashed during a storm against the Port Talbot breakwater, and six of the crew were killed.

MRS. BESANT AT CHANDERNAGORE.

Mrs. Annie Besant is lecturing at Chandernagore on "Theosophy and Science."

THE COLOURS OF THE ESSEX REGIMENT.

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 3.

The colours of the 1st Essex Regiment which were deposited in the church at Warley when the battalion left England for service in South Africa, in October, 1899, were received in Bangalore this morning from Home via Bombay. A special escort marched to the railway station to conduct them to the general parade ground, where they were formally handed over to the regiment drawn up for the purpose, and were subsequently conveyed to the Officers' Mess.

MR. PHIPPS'S GENEROSITY.

In addition to the sum presented to the Viceroy and already announced to press, Mr. Henry Phipps has given Lady Curzon £2,000 for the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund. This sum brings the fund raised by Lady Curzon to seven lakhs of rupees.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

Mr. J. Sutton, of the Kirkee Ammunition Factory, proceeds home for eight months' training at Woolwich.

Commander Elderton has been nominated as a witness to represent the Indian Marine before the committee now sitting at Rawulpindi under the presidency of Colonel Lucas to frame rules in connection with stores for oversea expeditions.

Orders have been issued for the immediate despatch of No. 6 British Mountain Battery, which probably leaves Ludhiana to-morrow.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. ERNEST SIMONS.

The following passengers will sail for China, Japan, etc, to-day. at 1 p. m. per Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Ernest Simons from the Victoria Dock No. 1 shed direct. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 12-30 p. m. sharp. Deck passengers, native servants, and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed with all their baggage at 10 a. m :—

Mrs Backman
Lieut A J Marsack
Mr Legrand
Capt G L Carter
Mr and Mrs Chapron
Mr N P Hamlein & 2 daughters & servant
Rev and Mrs P Ireland Jones
Mr and Miss Goldberg
Mr Victor Clan al
Capt F Krasemer
Mr J Clery
Mr Hoguenauer
Mr J Koxer
Mr Sao Kawn Kian Intaking and 2 servants
Mr Maung Ou Re
Mr and Mrs J B Lee Batavia
Mr and Mrs Grosel
Mr M Medina
Mr and Mrs Roch
Mr H Massart
Mr J N Ray
Mr Larberthe
Mrs Rathefeld
Mr Holland
Mr H P Commissariat
Mr S A Bottlewalla
Mr Kodumul

THE RECENT EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

POLICE SERVICES RECOGNISED.

RAI BAHADUR JOHARIMUL MULCHUND, a merchant carrying on business in Kalbadevi Road has forwarded through Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, a sum of Rs. 1,600 to Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, as a reward to be distributed to the police officers and policemen who investigated the case against Dwarkaprasad Madhanprasad and four other Pardesees, who were charged with embezzlement of Rs. 19,925, belonging to the Rai Bahadur's firm. All the accused, it may be remembered, were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by Mr. Karsondas, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday last. The Commissioner of Police has accepted the amount offered as a reward, and decided to send Rs. 600 to the Rai Bareily Police, in the United Provinces, who had assisted in the investigation, and to distribute the balance among the officers and men of the Bombay Police whose rigorous and searching enquiries resulted in the recovery of Rs. 19,529. Amongst the officers of the Bombay Police who investigated the case were Superintendent Roberts, Inspector Paterson, and others, of the C. Division.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

The hired transport Sirsa, Captain G. A. Shepherd, which sailed yesterday for Obbia, conveyed the general Base Hospital which was mobilised in Bombay for active service in Somaliland. The men marched to the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, at 6-30 a. m. for embarkation. Prior to their being sent on board they were medically examined by the Health Officer of the Port. The strength of the hospital comprises 8 officers, 3 warrant officers, 11 hospital assistants, 3 storekeepers, 3 clerks, 33 men rank-and-file, 115 public and 17 private followers, and 6 chargers. Mr. Melton Prior, the war artist of the "Illustrated News," also proceeds to Somaliland with the transport. She carries one officer, of the 2nd Border Regiment; one officer, 11th Coorg Infantry; 2 followers; and one charger. Supply and Transport Corps; and one clerk and three followers, Postal Department. The following are the names of the officers :—Captain Ogrady, R. A. M. C.; Major Gee, Captains Parry and Hudson, and Lieuts. Overbacwright, McKendrick, Little, and Hon. Lieut Boileau, I.M.S.; Captain Bosanquet, 2nd Border Regt.; Lieut. Bryce, 11th Coorg Infantry; and Assistant Surgeons Fox and Gibbon.

The steamers Satara and Narbudda, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company, have also been chartered by the Admiralty to convey troops to Somaliland.

THE TRANSPORT SYRIA.

DEPARTURE OF THE HAMPSHIRES TO ADEN.

The hired transport Syria, Captain W. H. Haughton, sailed yesterday for Aden with the Hampshire Regiment. There were on board 15 officers, 3 ladies, and 5 children, 732 non-commissioned officers and men, 23 women, and 43 children. She also conveyed the 54th and 55th Co., R. G. A., comprising 6 officers, 2 ladies, 225 men, 6 women, 11 children, 5 followers, and 1 horse. Various corps—2 officers, 5 British details, and 5 followers. The Syria was to sail yesterday for England via Aden, but the orders have been countermanded, and she is despatched to Aden only. After disembarking the troops she will return to Bombay. The Hampshire Regiment is moving out to Aden for purposes of relief. The Regiment was stationed at Lucknow, and was railed down to Bombay in two special troop trains, arriving at the Sassoon Dock at 6 and 7 a.m., respectively. On the detainment of the troops they were served with light refreshments, after which the usual medical inspection took place. The men then marched on board the Royal Indian Marine barges, which conveyed them to the transport Syria. The following are the names of the officers :—

Maj & Mrs L Munro, Hampshire Regt
Maj O Dewinton, Hampshire Regt
Capt and Mrs M Lynch and 5 children, Hampshire Regt
Capt and Adjt W D Bewster, Hampshire Regt
Capt N W Barlow, Hampshire Regt
Capt T H Deane, Hampshire Regt
Lieut A Beckwith, Hampshire Regt
Lieut W H Middleton, Hampshire Regt
Lieut J C F Richards, Hampshire Regt
Lieut G S Symes, Hampshire Regt
Lieut J C Macrae, Hampshire Regt
2nd Lieut T C Spring, Hampshire Regt
2nd Lieut S Heywood, Hampshire Regt
2nd Lieut R F Macnabb, Hampshire Regt
2nd Lieut G W Macmahon, Hampshire Regt
Major A F Pullen, 54th Co, R G A
Major G Tyacke, 55th Co' R G A
Capt H J Greig, 55th Co, R G A
Lieut H M Kembell, 55th Co, R G A
Lieut Mompalas DePiro, 55th R G A
Lieut J F de Shaw, 54th Co R G A
Major Griffiths, R A M C
Major Stewart, R A M C

THE FAMINE.

The number of persons in receipt of relief throughout India during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay	...	1158	1158
Central Provinces	16215	4531	20746
Total British Provinces ..	16215	5689	21904
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	650	650
Total Native States ...	...	650	650
Grand Total ..	16215	6339	22554

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay	...	888	888	— 270
Central Provinces	18269	4585	22854	+ 2103
Total British Provinces ...	18269	5473	23742	+ 1838
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	650	650	—
Total Native States ...	...	650	650	...
Grand Total ...	18269	6123	23904	+ 1838

At a recent meeting of the Zoological Society, according to "Knowledge," an extract was read from a letter from Mr. D. Russell, hon. secretary to the Otago Acclimatisation Society, giving an account of the successful naturalisation of the red deer in New Zealand. Two stags and six hinds had been turned out in 1868, and their offspring now numbered between 4,000 and 5,000 individuals. The carcases of some of these deer weighed from 500lb. to 600lb.

The mention of the initials "R. T." Davidson reminds one of a curious evolution in episcopal signatures. In days gone by a Bishop signed before the name of his see as many initials as he had Christian names. Thus we all remember "A. C. Cantuar," "E. H. Winton," "J. F. Oxon," and a hundred more. When Edward White Benson became Bishop of Truro he signed himself "E. W. Truron," and when he went to Canterbury he began with "E. W. Cantuar"; but he was before everything a romanticist, and the name "White" struck him as being—as it is—a little commonplace. He therefore altered the "W." in his signature into a hieregraphical continuation of the "E" and became "Edw. Cantuar," whereupon his suffragans began to follow suit and drop their second names, and so we get "Ed. Roffen," instead of "E. S. Roffen" and "Randall Winton" instead of "R. T. Winton." Let us hope that a sense of euphony will suggest a return to the older practice, and that the Church of England will not have to receive her marching orders from "Randall Cantuar."

A CHARMING story is told in the "Scotsman" about Mr. John Scott-Montagu, the champion motor-carist of the House of Commons: Some time ago he visited Ireland, taking with him a costly car embodying all the latest improvements of the new industry. He modestly thought he would rather cut a dash in Ireland, and was to the full extent gratified as far as Dublin was concerned. On the tour westward he came to a very small town with an inn, in respect of size and accommodation built to a scale. Having obtained a frugal meal, he returned to his motor-car, which, as he expected was surrounded by a gaping crowd. But the landlord was equal to the occasion. Conducting the Englishman to his vehicle, he quizzically regarded it and observed, "Bedad! it's forty year since I had at me door an outside car of that build." Whatever a presumptuous Englishman might think, there is nothing new to Skibbereen.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trusts, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, presiding. There were also present: Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, Mr. W. C. Hughes Mr. E. Gray, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. Sassoon J David, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A Anderson, Major Meyer, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Olivier, Mr. F. Macrae and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

PROPOSED BUILDING OF A THEATRE.

The Board considered the Chairman's circular of the plans of the proposed theatre on plots Nos. 85 and 86, on Hornby Road Estate. They also considered side by side the minute made on it by Mr. Anderson, showing where it was necessary to amend the plans regarding the means of exits and the general structural arrangements of the building.

After the minute was read to the meeting the Chairman said it was a most valuable minute made by Mr. Anderson on the designing of a theatre. The minute was accompanied by equally valuable sketches and dealt fully with the question of exits, ventilations, and architecture in general. Mr. Anderson, in fact, had given them the full benefit of his architectural experience.

After some discussion the Chairman proposed that the minute should be forwarded to Mr. Begg with a request that he would embody the recommendations made therein as far as he considered practicable in a memorandum of instructions to guide the architect in the future revision of the plans as the Trustees were anxious that the theatre should be as perfect as possible in regard to ventilation and means of egress.

The proposition was agreed to.

PROGRESS REPORT.

The following progress report of the various schemes approved by the Board up to the 31st December last was laid before the members :—

Scheme No. 1—1st Nagpada Improvement Scheme:—Acquisition of properties practically closed. Awards of 102 cases have been made by the Special Collector, and the properties in all these cases have been taken possession of. Five cases relate to properties proposed to be retained by the owners. The total amount of awards made up to the end of December is Rs. 15,00,001-14-10. Housing four chawls at Agripada completed. Streets in progress.

Scheme No. 2—Street Scheme from Queen's Road to Carnac Bridge:—Acquisition of properties in progress. 320 cases opened before the Special Collector. 271 cases are closed and awards have been made in 248 cases. The total amount of the awards made up to end of December is Rs. 23,27,539-1-4
Land Sundries ,, 10,857-7-9
Rs. 23,38,396-9-1

Scheme No. 3—Street Scheme from Queen's Road to Elphinstone Bridge.—All the properties included in the Scheme have been surveyed. Acquisition of properties in progress. 107 cases opened before the Special Collector. 3 cases are closed and awards have been made in two cases. The total amount of the awards up to the end of December is
Land Sundries ... Rs. 8,92,112 0
,, 6,768 2 11
Rs. 15,689 14 11

Scheme No. 4—Gowalia Tank Scheme:—Acquisition of properties in progress. 32 cases have been opened before the Special Collector. 13 cases are closed and awards have been made in 10 cases. The total amount of awards up to end of December is
Land Sundries ... Rs. 1,78,800 0 0
,, 5,053 15 8
Rs. 1,83,853 15 8

Scheme No. 5—Dadar-Matunga Street Scheme:—Scheme partially sanctioned by Government. Modified scheme under preparation.

Scheme No. 6—Sion-Matunga Street Scheme:—Revised plans under preparation.

Scheme No. 7—Colaba Reclamation Scheme:—Scheme sanctioned by Government.

Scheme No. 8—Mandvi Kolivada Improvement Scheme:—Scheme sanctioned by Government. All the properties included in the Scheme have been surveyed. Land sundries Rs. 35-15-9.

After transacting some other business the Board adjourned.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER'S POWERS.

LICENSES FOR HACK VICTORIAS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, in delivering his judgment at the High Court in the appeal of the Police Commissioner against Taja Noora, said :—Under Bombay Act 6 of 1863, Sections 1 to 6, provision is made for the granting of licenses in respect of land and water conveyances, and by Section 6 a discretion is given to the Commissioner of Police to refuse to grant a license for any land conveyance "which he may consider to be insufficiently found or otherwise unfit for the conveyance of the public"; but under these provisions, while the Commissioner has a discretion it is not an absolute one, but one which is to be exercised after the Commissioner has made himself in some way acquainted with the character of the carriage to be licensed, and considered whether it, as an individual carriage, is fit for the conveyance of the public. In the exercise of this discretion he is not to fetter himself with rules which would prevent him in each case being quite free to consider the merits of each particular carriage. Now, it appears that on the 13th September, 1899, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Kennedy, issued an order setting forth the details of construction which he required to be adopted in victorias presented for license, stating that he had had a simple victoria prepared, and that all new victorias must be of that pattern. It is clear, however, that the order is illegal, no authority to make it being given in the Act. If this order had been in a slightly different form, and had a note affixed thereto that it would be convenient to the owners of victorias to know that that particular form of victoria would satisfy the requirements of the Commissioner there would have been no harm in it, but in its present form, in my opinion, it is bad. It is an attempt by the Commissioner to fetter the discretion vested in him by the Act. (See Wood vs. Widner Corporation, 1898, 1 Q. B., p. 437.) Unauthorised as such an order was, it was still possible that the Acting Commissioner, Mr. Gell, might have exercised his discretion in respect of the victorias in question in this matter independently of this order. If it had appeared by Mr. Gell's affidavit that he had considered these victorias on their own merits, and that on such consideration he was of opinion that they were unfit for the conveyance of the public, this Court could not have interfered; but on going through Mr. Gell's affidavit and the other affidavits in the case made on his behalf, I find no indication of any such independent consideration. It is quite evident that his subordinates consider that the victorias should be rejected solely because they do not conform to the standard pattern introduced by Mr. Kennedy. Further Mr. Gell's letter of the 17th March, 1902, states as follows :—"My reasons for refusing to grant these licenses are as follows." Then follows a statement of Mr. Kennedy's directions about victorias, and the applicant's solicitor is informed that his client's conveyances were of the condemned type and not in accordance with the sample pattern, and that if he suffer from their rejection it is his own fault. It is quite true that Mr. Gell says he has seen the victorias, but it is quite evident that all he considered in them was whether they were in accordance with the prescribed sample or not. Doubtless Mr. Gell, in the eighth para of his affidavit, says: "I have ex raised the discretion vested in me, and have refused to license the new victorias of Taja Noora, as I am of opinion, under the circumstances, they are unfit for the conveyance of the public in Bombay"; but it is only "under the circumstances," and it is impossible to separate these few lines from the preceding parts of the affidavit and the letter of the 17th March, 1902, since which time Mr. Gell does not suggest that he has given any fresh and independent consideration to the matter. Under these circumstances I consider this case is on all fours with that of Wood vs. Widner Corporation; and the appeal must be dismissed with costs.

THE remarkable increase in the importation of Australian wines into England—an increase which corresponds almost exactly to the decrease in the importation of French wines—makes one wonder if Englishmen have not discovered the qualities of Australian wines before Australians themselves. It is a common experience in Australia to find that Australians shrink from asking you to drink their own wines. At dinner parties, at least, they like to offer you something that bears a French label. But some of the Australian wines are excellent, and many of them would be better still if they were allowed to develop their own native qualities instead of being tugged back towards some other characteristics by the mistaken application of French methods. When Lord Hopetoun (who could afford to disregard the amiable if slightly snobbish convention in favour of disregarding the products of Australia) bought a good deal of Australian wine, those who did not regard his act as simply one of official encouragement thought that his taste must be odd. But Lord Hopetoun in 1894 was wiser than some Australians, and England is beginning to show that it thinks so.

"WHO'S WHO" IN THE HUMBERT CASE.

A TOPICAL WORK OF REFERENCE.

A volume would hardly suffice to tell the Humbert story in full, while all newspaper readers may reasonably be assumed to have a general knowledge of its outline. The plot of the drama, however, is so complicated, and the characters are so numerous, that a few classified biographical notes showing the inter-relations of the persons implicated may be found useful. Let us first enumerate the members of the Daurignac family. They are as follows :—

Daurignac (Mlle)—A maiden lady of unknown parentage, who, in a notary's office at Toulouse, recognized as her illegitimate son a certain "Auguste," thenceforward known as Auguste Daurignac.

Daurignac (Auguste).—Supposed son of the maiden lady aforesaid, though it is not clear either that she was, or that he believed her to be, his mother. He rather encouraged the view that he was the son of another lady, from whom he had acquired a cameo portrait and a parchment document represented to be her will. He declared mysteriously that he possessed papers that would make his children millionaires. He certainly had some bonds, which his daughter Therese, the future Mme. Humbert, used as security for small loans. They, or some of them, were made out in the name of a mlle. Lagoardere, of whom nothing is known. It has been suggested that the desire to establish a good title to these bonds (presumably obtained by fraud) by means of undue influence was the motive of the alliance of the family of Gustave Humbert with that of Daurignac. Auguste Daurignac lived to be over eighty, and died in Paris, just as the prosperity of the families was beginning.

Daurignac (Rose Marie).—Nee Cappella, wife of Auguste Daurignac. One Pere Delac, a local Lothario, claimed to be her real father, and announced his intention of leaving her his fortune. He died in 1869, however, and left her nothing.

Daurignac (Therese).—Daughter of Auguste Daurignac, and wife of Frederic Humbert, the Mme. Humbert of the story.

Daurignac (Maria).—Younger sister of Mme. Humbert, represented as the "eternal fiancee" of an imaginary Crawford.

Daurignac (Emile).—Eldest brother of Mme. Humbert, married to Alice Humbert. His connection with the story is mainly as a director of the Rente Viagere Company, of which more presently. He is also accused of having personated Robert Crawford in an interview with a Toulon notary.

Daurignac (Romain).—Younger brother of Mme. Humbert. He emigrated to Argentina, but was recalled at the beginning of the days of prosperity. He was his sister's trusted representative in all her enterprises. The Crawford letters are believed to be in his handwriting and it is alleged that he fetched from the poste restante the letters addressed to the Crawfords and made payments to advocates and notaries in their name, generally abstracting some of the money for his own use. He was also a director of the Rente Viagere Company. He is unmarried, but has a reputation as a man with many mistresses, two of whom—Mmes. d'Arvalho and Dalaza (Blondinette)—have lately had the pleasure of seeing their names very frequently in the papers.

Daurignac (Marie Louise).—Another sister, married to Lucien Humbert, a nephew of the Senator, and a cousin of Frederic. Neither she nor her husband is suspected of participation in the frauds. He was made Consul at Baku, where he died in 1892. She returned to France, and lived in terror of the other members of the family. She accused Mme. Humbert of breaking into her apartment to steal her papers, of trying to poison her, and of contriving the murder of her son, Frederic Humbert the younger, who was found in his bedroom, hanging from the door by the strap of a photographic machine.

Daurignac (Louis).—The youngest brother. Arrested, and not supposed to be implicated.

Now let us similarly distinguish the members of the family of Humbert :—

Humbert (Gustave).—Deputy for Toulouse. Life Senator, sometime Minister of Justice, and President of the Cour des Comptes. He had a country seat at Beauzelles, near Auguste Daurignac's farm. From 1874 onwards the two old men used to talk mysteriously together about inheritances, though the marriages uniting the two families did not begin until 1878. Of his complicity in the raids more presently.

Humbert (Mme. Gustave).—Originally the Senator's cook, of whom he "took advantage." She still professes belief in his innocence, and affords a home to Mme. Alice Daurignac, her daughter, and Mlle. Eve Humbert, her grand-daughter.

Humbert (Frederic).—Son of Gustave Humbert, and husband of Therese. A painter and a minor poet, at first supposed to be the innocent victim of his wife's inventions, though the belief has latterly lost ground.

Humbert (Lucien).—Son of Amadee Humbert, Gustave Humbert's elder brother. See under Marie Louise Daurignac.

Humbert (Eve).—Daughter of Frederic Humbert. Described as a charming and well-educated Parisienne. It was at one time expected that M. Paul Deschanel would marry her, but he did not. She has been released, and is not likely to be rearrested.

Those are the original dramatis personæ. Others must be introduced as the intrigue develops, notably those ghostly enemies of society, the Crawfords. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Crawfords do not come into the story until ten years after the commencement of the acquaintance between the Humberts and Daurignacs, and six years after the marriage of Therese Daurignac to Frederic Humbert. The evolution of the Daurignac "expectations," in fact, passed through three stages. First there is the vague story that Auguste Daurignac possesses "papers" which are some day to enrich the whole family. Secondly, soon after the marriage, there is the more explicit story that Mme. Humbert had been bequeathed £16,000 by a rich Portuguese gentleman; and it was on the strength of this story that the borrowing was begun by the father-in-law, Gustave Humbert himself, A. M. Chaperon lent £1,000. A Dr. Foures lent £2,400. The more Gustave Humbert talked about the legacy the large he represented it to be. But there were no papers to show. The security for the loans was really only the security of Gustave Humbert's word. A good deal had been borrowed; certain properties had been obtained on credit; creditors were insistent. One creditor, a M. Brugniere, actually had a pamphlet printed, throwing doubt upon the Portuguese inheritance. So, about 1834, the story of the Portuguese inheritance was quietly dropped, and the story of the Crawford inheritance substituted for it.

An American named Crawford had once lived at Dax, and poured into the ears of his neighbours a tale of a claim to a huge fortune wrongfully withheld from him by the French Government. It is presumably to him that the family refer when they persist in the statement that "Crawford exists." But no actual connection has ever been traced between him and the Crawfords of Mme. Humbert's remarkable narrative, though there can be little doubt that the truth in some measure suggested the fiction. As for these latter Crawfords, we may revert to the "Who's Who" method for the purpose of introducing them. They are :—

Crawford (Robert Henry).—An American millionaire who, having met Mme. Auguste Daurignac in a train, conceived the idea that he was the father of her daughter, afterwards Mme. Humbert. He is alleged to have left Mme. Humbert his entire fortune of $1,000,000. The intrigue begins after his alleged death.

Crawford (Robert).—Nephew of Robert Henry. He produces a second will, bearing the same date as the first, by which the bulk of the property goes to him and his brother Henry, though substantial provision is also made for Mme. Humbert and Maria Daurignac.

Crawford (Henry).—Brother of Robert.—It is proposed to settle all differences by marrying him to Maria Daurignac when she comes of age. She comes of age, and refuses his offer.

Crawford (Henry Junior).—Son of Robert, and nephew of Henry. At a later stage, when the parties are advancing in years, he succeeds his uncle as the suitor of Maria.

At the time of the matrimonial proposal it was agreed between the parties that the papers representing the fortune should be left with Mme. Humbert on condition that she undertook not to exhibit or pledge any of the securities. That is the origin of the sale that must on no account be opened, though as a fact it was sometimes opened, and shown to contain a number of envelopes sealed with the Crawford seal. The next step was for the Crawfords to propose an alternative compromise, and then to withdraw their proposal. Then Senator Humbert drew up a "citation" calling upon them to carry out their undertaking, and this citation was served on Henry Crawford by an officer named Lecomte on October 31, 1885. Henry Crawford placed his case in the hands of Maitre Parmentier, of Havre, whom he instructed to "use all the resources of legal procedure to make the case drag on."

PAINFUL stories of privation owing to the coal famine continue to be received from America. This is the pass to which prices have got: Coal is selling at wholesale in Chicago for 11dols. 50c. per ton (about 46s.). In New York a 25lb pail costs 10c. Suffering among the poor is increased by the rise in the price of oil from 8c. to 12c. a gallon, and of wood from 25c. to 50c. a barrel within a short time. Works in different parts of the States have had to close owing to the price of coal, and numbers of men being thrown out the labour crisis is accentuated. It is not surprising that riotous uprisings of semi-starving people are reported from "every direction." If things continue as they are these sufferers may raise some very awkward questions in the land of millionaires.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE RUGBY INTERNATIONAL.

FOX HUNTING IN THE FROST.

PROSPECTS OF THE 'VARSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

Though the decisive defeat of England by Wales at Swansea was a stunning surprise to those who did not see the match, it was two those present obvious from the first scrum that the game could have only one ending. The extent of Wales's victory was alone doubtful. The Welshmen packed from the start as one man, found their footing on the slippery turf, and pushed straight and solid, using every ounce of weight and all their strength without overstraining. They were keen and confident. The English forwards, on the other hand, packed in most ragged fashion; they could not get a footing, and they struck the critical eye at once not only as being a pack without a leader, or even a definite purposeful plan, but also as one containing some non workers in the tight. Above everything else, however, the feature that caught the eye was a strange slackness. There was no life in their play, it was listless to a degree rarely seen in an International pack. The Welsh backs soon began to get plenty of the ball. Instead of breaking up quickly and getting across, the English forwards were still being pushed by the Welsh even after Owen had got the ball, and sometimes the Welsh centres were in motion before the English pack realized the situation. The result was naturally disastrous. If, however, the English halves had displayed greater watchfulness many of the Welsh movements, in spite of Owen's smartness in getting off and passing out, might have been nipped in the bud. This lack of intelligent anticipation—probably in part due to ignorance of Welsh methods was equally in evidence in the play of the English centre threes. Taylor, who ought to have known from past experience all about the Welsh system, seemed quite off his game and showed a lamentable lack of decision. Instead of going to meet the man with the ball, which is the proper—and indeed the only—method of checking a Welsh passing movement, he seemed all through the first half to be in two minds between tackling the man with the ball and the man who was going to get the ball. The result was that he induced a similar hesitation in Miles, whose duty was to watch the wingman, and not both the left wing and the left centre. For Spooner's failure there was more excuse. He was invariably too late and he never tackled his man until the pass had been made. It took him the whole of the first half to realize that Welsh centres start slow, and do not put on a strong spurt until nearing the opposing centre when the pass is made going at full speed, so as just to meet the wing coming up at top pace. Neither of the English centres made any real attempt to dash in on the Welsh centres—Spooner through lack of pace and knowledge of their methods, Taylor through his being off colour.

In the second half, happily, the play of England showed such decided improvement that, in spite of the adverse criticism necessarily evoked by their very poor display in the opening period, it may be safely asserted that the final margin of 21 points to 5 does not represent the real merits of the two sides, even though the half-time score of 21 points to 0 does no more than bare justice to Wales's overwhelming superiority during the whole of the first forty. The English forwards put more life into their play. They pushed with more vigour and power, and though the pack still carried at least three passengers, the others played the proper game with such effect that Wales were no longer able to hold and heel at will. The perfect wedge driven into the English scrummagers was pushed back on its base, with the result that the English forwards were able to play a more open game. It may sound strange, but the fact remains that during this period the English backs had quite as many openings as fell to the Welsh backs in the first half. But this only served to emphasise the essential difference between the two sides. The Welsh backs turned every opening to the fullest possible account. Their passing was promptly executed. Every man parted with the ball at top speed and at the proper moment. The passing of the English backs, on the other hand, was too slow. Spooner passed when practically standing still, while Taylor ran too much across so that Miles had no room, and had to slow down to take his passes. The pair did a little repassing but it was poorly done, though it was from a repassed followed by a kick across goal that Dobson got the only English try. Some idea of the difference between the methods of Wales and the lack of method of the English backs may be gathered from the fact that Hodges, a slow, heavy forward, who took Pearson's place on the wing after the Newport man had retired with a badly bruised side fifteen minutes from the start, scored no fewer than three tries. He had simply to run laboriously in, so excellent were the openings made. On the other hand, two such speedy and "dodgy" wings as Simpson and Miles got no chance of getting through at all. All the Welsh players before going into the field on Saturday placed some resin in their pockets. This was from time to time applied to their hands, and no doubt accounted, in some measure, for the admirable way in which they fielded the greasy ball. How many more ideas are the sons of Cambria going to invent?

By defeating the Bolton Wanderers on their own ground on Saturday, West Bromwich Albion increased their lead in the first division of the Football League. As Bolton had not won a League this season, it was never expected that they would defeat their opponents, but every credit is due to them for the splendid fight they made of it. The leaders, however, were really much the better team, and but for the splendid work of the home team's goalkeeper they would have scored more than one goal. Two of the fixtures were interfered with. Liverpool and Sunderland met on the ground of the former, but twenty minutes before the time the light was so bad that the referee stopped the game. Each side had then scored a couple of goals. Newcastle United and Everton should have met at St. James's Park, Newcastle, but as the ground was flooded it was decided to postpone the game. Middlesbrough, who were at home, gained a rather unexpected victory over Sheffield Wednesday. The visitors had the best of the game nearly all through, but towards the close the home team put on a couple of goals in quick succession, and in the end won by two goals to one. A splendid game was witnessed between Notts County and Derby County at Trent Bridge, the Notts men winning after a hard struggle by two to one. Bury found Grimsby Town too good for them on their own ground, while Wolverhampton Wanderers, who were at home, just defeated Stoke by a single goal. West Bromwich still remain at the head of affairs, three points ahead of Sheffield Wednesday, while Sheffield, United Derby County, and Notts County who have all played the same number of games, tie for third place four points behind the leaders. The most interesting match in the second division was that at Manchester where the two leaders, Manchester City and Small Heath met, no fewer than 30,000 people turning out to watch the game. Shortly after the commencement Small Heath scored, but Manchester failed to respond. The light was never good, and seven minutes before time the game had to be stopped. Small Heath then still held their lead of one goal. Woolwich Arsenal visited Burslem Port Vale, a good game ending in a draw of a goal each. Bristol City were at home to Glossop and this game, too

great majority of packs the past two months proved eminently satisfactory, the work accomplished by hounds being for the most part considerably in advance of that usually done in November and December. In the shires Tom Bishopp has not taken long to settle into his position as huntsman to the Quorn, and he is voted a worthy occupant of the post so long and so brilliantly filled by the late Tom Firr. The Cottesmore, however, still bear off the palm for consistent good sport, and Arthur Thatcher is adding steadily to the reputation he has won for himself at Oakham. The increase in the number of horsemen following certain packs of hounds has formed a topic of discussion. At least one important hunt, the Cheshire, has gone over to the fast-spreading "capping" system. The barbed-wire question is always with us, and the members of the wealthy Meynell Hunt have recognized the advisability of dealing with it thoroughly and systematically, while the Grafton Hunt are offering substantial prizes for hedge-cutting and laying. It is hoped by this means to induce farmers to hedge-cutting. It is a matter for regret that, through this very curse to hunting, barbed wire, Captain T. P. Lewes finds it necessary to give up his sporting little Welsh pack of foxhounds, which have shown capital sport in the neighbourhood of Aberystwith for the last half-dozen seasons. Another pack no longer in existence are the Teme Valley Hounds, given up and sold by Mr. T. A. Lote on account of a serious falling-off in financial support.

Among prospective hunting changes, it has to be noted that the Tivyside Hounds are losing an excellent master in Captain Webley Parry Pryse, but have already found a suitable successor to him in the person of Colonel Newland. This, however, is the only vacancy that has occurred during the present season that has yet been filled. Sportsmen who are anxious to try their hands at hunting a country, and possess the necessary qualifications for doing so, have now before them a large selection of countries. Two of the most important hunts in the Midlands are in want of new Masters. The Atherstone members have failed to induce Mr. Gerald Hardy to reconsider his resignation, and a committee has been appointed to consider applications for the future hunting of the country; while the Meynell are about to lose a very popular and efficient M.F.H. in Mr. Richard Fort, who has just announced his intention of retiring. All efforts, including a petition signed by nearly one thousand farmers, to induce the Duke of Sutherland to go on with the North Staffordshire Hounds, have proved unavailing; and Mr. H. Curtis Gallup, the retiring master of the Wilton Hounds, has been similarly deaf to all persuasions. The Southdown and the Craven Hounds lose two very old friends in the Hon. Charles Brand and Mr. W. H. Dunn respectively; and at the end of the season the Cotswold Hounds will be deprived of the valuable services of Mr. Algernon Rushout, who is known to all Gloucestershire sportsmen. Among the latest resignations is that of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Shuttleworth and Mr. G. P. E. Evans from the joint-mastherships of the Cambridgeshire Hounds; and we are able to announce that Mr. E. Deacon gives up the command of the East Essex Hounds in April next, thus ending a tenure of office lasting over four seasons.

The news that the Argonaut R. C., Canada, will again send an eight to compete for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley Regatta has been most favourably received. This for several reasons. Firstly, during the last thirty years we have been receiving visits from American and Canadian crews nothing unpleasant has ever arisen in connection with the Canadian's races. There has been more than one incident in connection with the Americans' visits which left a decidedly unpleasant taste in the mouths of English amateurs, and which is not yet forgotten. One only mentions the fact at all to emphasise the excellent feeling which has ever existed between oarsmen of Canada and the Mother Country. Secondly, all the Canadian crews up-to-date have stood the scrutiny of the English Amateur Rowing Association. The greatest point, however, is:—Sensational finishes have ever characterized the Canadian's rowing. This, of course, appeals to "wetbobs" everywhere. In 1895, for instance, the Argonaut crew were only beaten in Heat I. of the Stewards by 4 ft., after the very finest race ever witnessed for that event. So impressed were English oarsmen at the Canadian's fine showing, that an illuminated address was presented to them after the regatta. This now holds a vantage position in the clubroom of the A.R.C. at Toronto. The next visit of the Argonauts was in 1899, when they competed for the Grand. They met the Delft Students (Holland) crew in Heat I., and after a ding-dong race from start to finish, were defeated by two feet only. Last year they had the misfortune to meet Third Trinity (Cambridge) in the second round of the Grand, one of the speediest crews ever yet seen at Henley. The Canadians rowed finely, but were beaten by one and a quarter lengths. "Third' afterwards beating Leander by exactly the same distance in the final. This demonstrated that in any ordinary year the Argonauts would have made a bold bid for victory. They themselves evidently realized this, but the fact that they have resolved to compete again, as a matter of course, has given infinite satisfaction to all concerned. If ever the Grand Challenge Cup—the proudest trophy an eight-oared crew can win—should be taken away from England, it is generally hoped that the Canadians will be the ones to do it. They cannot command success, of course, but they certainly deserve it, while their sportsmanlike qualities and quiet demeanour has endeared them to all alike.

Although the date of this year's Boat Race is not yet definitely fixed, it is most probable that it will take place on Thursday, April 2. This will allow of some eleven weeks' practice and preparation—none too much having regard to all the circumstances. From many points of view, indeed, both presidents are wise in getting into harness earlier than usual. It is understood that ex-President Taylor has decided not to assist Cambridge again, except as a last resource, in which cases five Old Blues will be available. These five—viz.: Chapman, Thomas, Edwards Moss, Nelson and Grylls—are probably among the finest oarsmen in the country, and will form a valuable nucleus for the crew. The difficulty will be to find three other men who can be looked into something like equal calibre within the next month or so. It is unfortunate that all the best Light Blue talent appears to be concentrated in the Third Trinity crew this season. Equally unfortunate was it that the recent Trial Eights race proved such a one-sided affair, for it hardly afforded President Chapman the means of judging the capabilities of the men engaged. However, I fancy his chief difficulty will be in choosing from a supply, which exceeds the demand, of oarsmen who are very much-of-a-muchness. If he can "place" the new-comers at once, and teach them to imitate the grand leg-drive which carried Nelson and confreres to victory, this year's eight should be a particularly fast one Practice has commenced on the Cam, and most of the men mentioned last term are now receiving trial. On the Ely race form it is probable that Messrs. Smith, Carter and Johnstone (the Old Etonians), Beale, (Marlborough), Sanger (Denstone), Piper (Highgate), and Johnstone (Radley) will all be well in the running for places. Happily, most of these have figured prominently at Henley, which, after all, is perhaps a better test than the trial eights. Few of the Old Blues will take their seats just yet. They have had a sufficiency of rowing and racing during the last three months, and a rest will be decidedly beneficial. The prospects of Cambridge are altogether uncommonly rosy once again, though it is regrettable that Mr. J. E. Payne, the famous Old Blue, is shortly going to South Africa, for his absence will rob the Cantabs of a valuable coach. Mr. Dudley-Ward has promised his services again, however, and no better coach can be found.

SHOT IN HIS BED.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

Deep mystery surrounds the death of Captain Richard William Duncan, 2nd Royal Scots. On the morning of January 12 he was found dead in bed in his room in the officers' quarters at Glencorse Barracks. An examination showed that he had been shot, and a revolver found in bed beside him appeared to be the weapon. The utmost reticence is observed by the military authorities. All the circumstances point to it being a case of suicide. The mystery lies in the apparently total absence of motive.

The deceased officer dined the previous night with a brother officer, and then seemed to be in the best of spirits.

Captain Duncan was only twenty-nine years of age, and had returned from India about a month before his death. The deceased was a noted athlete, and was a man of splendid physique.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S DONATION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Acting Chief Justice, heard at the High Court yesterday a suit instituted by Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir William Rattigan, and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, representatives of the East India Association, against the Hon. Mr. Dajl Abaji Khare, in which they prayed that the defendant, who was the sole surviving trustee, be ordered to hand over the sum of Rs. 24,508 and account for the same since the year 1897. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motlial, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Chimanlal Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas, Dharamsi, Cama, and Hormasjee, for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was that the East India Association was an Association of persons established in England in the year 1836 for the independent and disinterested advocacy and promotion by all legitimate means of the public interests and welfare of the people of India. The office of the Association was situate in the city of Westminster, and its affairs were managed by a council appointed by the members thereof. Under its rules a branch of the same was formed in Bombay in the year 1849 with the object inter alia of raising funds for and acting generally as the agent of the Associations. In the year 1872 the Maharaja Holkar of Indore sent to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the then secretary of the Association, a sum of Rs. 25,000 for its support with a letter directing that the amount should be invested in Government promissory notes under the provisions of a trust deed which was to be executed by him, and the interest of the notes as it accrued due should be paid to the East India Association so long as it should last. The plaintiffs believed that a draft trust did was prepared and forwarded by Mr. Dadabhai to the Maharaja for signature, but it was never returned executed, nor was anything further done by the latter in the matter. The sum was subsequently invested by Mr. A. F. Moos (the then treasurer of the Bombay Branch of the Association) in the purchase of Government paper of the nominal value of Rs 24,500, the cost of which came to Rs. 25,031 being supplied, as the plaintiffs believed, from other funds of the Bombay Branch of the Association. The Government paper was deposited by Mr. Moos in the Bank of Bombay, and was subsequently transferred to an account headed in the names of A. F. Moos, J. U. Yajnik, and the defendant, and was subsequently again transferred to an account in the names of Yajnik—the defendant, J. U. Yajnik had since died. The trustees and the survivors and survivor remitted the interest of the fund as it became due to the Association in England. The Bombay Branch of the Association was closed in the year 1895, but the trustees continued to remit the interest till the year 1895, since which time the defendant, who had from that time been the sole surviving trustee, had neglected to make any further remittances of interest though he had often been called on and had promised to do so. Owing to that neglect and breach of duty of the defendant, the Association were desirous of having the fund vested in trustees appointed by them, and had called on the defendant to transfer, or authorise the Bank to transfer, the fund, but he had expressed himself to be unable in the absence of any trust deed such as intended by the donor to transfer the fund, or authorise the Bank to transfer the same to the names of such trustees to be appointed by the Association, and had in effect, while admitting that he held the fund as trustee, professed that he did not know on what trusts he held it, and accordingly for the better security of the defendant, and to remove any difficulties he might have, and in view of any doubts there might be as to whether there was, as the plaintiffs contended, a valid and completed trust of the fund established under the above circumstances in the year 1872, had declined to transfer the fund. The Association applied to Shivaji Rao Holkar, the successor and son of the donor, Tukaji Rao Holkar, and he at their request executed a trust deed of the sum in favour of the first two plaintiffs as trustees of the Association. The Association had, since the execution of the trust deed, again called on the defendant to transfer the fund or authorise the Bank to transfer it to the first and second plaintiffs as trustees, and had given inspection to the defendant of the trust deed, but the latter professed himself unable to take the responsibility of transferring or authorising the Bank to transfer the fund without an order of the Court. The plaintiffs accordingly prayed that it might be declared that the defendant held the sum as a trustee for the Association; that he might be ordered to account for the Government promissory notes and the income of the same from the year 1895 till the present time, that the defendant might be removed from being a trustee of the fund; that the first two plaintiffs or some other fit and proper persons might be appointed trustees; and that the defendant might be ordered to transfer the fund and all the interest due on the same to such trustee when appointed, and to do all acts necessary to vest the fund and interest in such trustees; and that the costs of the suit might be provided for.

The defendant in his written statement submitted that the plaintiff had brought the suit as persons appointed by the Council of the East India Association to recover to that Association the fund which was the subject matter of the suit. He had no information whether the Council that made the appointment was validly elected by the members of the Association, and whether the appointment of plaintiffs was validly made. The defendant submitted whether in any event it was not necessary that all the members of the Association should join in the suit, or that the plaintiffs should sue on their behalf after obtaining leave to do so under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. The defendant had no personal knowledge of the facts as stated in the plaint, but believed so far as he could gather from the printed and other records of the Association as well as the Bombay Branch, that the latter, though rendered pecuniary assistance to the former, and acted as its agent in certain matters, was an independent body. Mr. Moos died in the year 1895 and Mr. Yajnik died in 1897. The Bombay Branch was wound up in the year 1897, and resolutions were passed by the body to hand over its funds to the Bombay Presidency Association. In the events that happened and in the absence of any trust deed the defendant did not deem it safe to remit any further interest till directions had been given by a Court of competent jurisdiction in that behalf. The defendant denied that there was any neglect or breach of duty on his part as alleged by the plaintiff. He left it to the Court to decide whether the Association had any power to appoint trustees for the funds and to vest the same in them, and whether any trust deed now executed by the present Holkar, Shivaji Rao, in favour of the first two plaintiffs, could vest the funds in them. The defendant submitted that under the circumstances he was justified in declining to take the responsibility of transferring or authorising the Bank of Bombay to transfer the funds to the first two plaintiffs without an order of the Court. The defendant left it to the Court to determine whether on a true construction of the terms laid down by the donor, and having regard to the terms of the draft trust that was submitted to the donor, it was not necessary that the funds should remain in India, and the trustees in whom the funds be vested should be persons resident in India. Having regard to what the first and the third plaintiff had stated in respect of the Association the defendant left to the Court whether under these circumstances, the Association was carrying out the objects set out by the donor. The defendant submitted himself in every respect to the orders of the Court, and was ready and willing to do all acts necessary to transfer the funds to such person or persons as the Court might direct.

His lordship declared that Mr. Khare was a co-trustee of the funds.

The Court appointed Sir Lepel Griffin and Sir William Rattigan as new trustees, and Mr. Khare was ordered to hand over the trust funds to the first two plaintiffs who had been appointed trustees by the present Maharaja Holkar. The costs of the parties were to come out of the funds.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUE DAY, THE 3RD FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—Observations show a brisk fall at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Neemuch, Indore, Ahmednagar, Bijapur Sholapur and Secunderabad and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are in defect of normal in many places. The maximum varied from 65° at Sirsa to 94° at Cuddapah, and the minimum from 37° at Sirsa to 73° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded at Indore, Verawal, Dwarka and Malegaon. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—None recorded anywhere.

Weather will probably remain fine and settled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A LONG TRAIN.

AN interesting leaflet is issued by the Great Northern Railway of the United States dealing with that company's Pacific Fast Mail, known as "The Flyer." It runs from St. Paul to Seattle, a distance of 2,000 miles, at top speed, and its length is no less than 1,014 1-2 feet—one fifth of a mile! This is certainly the longest train in regular running even in the United States, but it is a striking example of what can be done.

ALLEGED THEFT ON THE S. S. ARABIA.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, further heard the case in which Inspector Walton of the Harbour Police charged William Arthur Cooke, Assistant Mail Agent on the P. and O. s.s. Arabia, with the theft of a case containing jewellery valued at Rs. 1,700 belonging to Mrs. Winnifred Jane Waterfield, a passenger on board and John Ryan Gilder, a mail sorter, with receiving the stolen property and abetment.

Mr. Acworth of Messrs Little and Company, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. T. J. Strangman, Barrister-at-Law, defended the first and Mr S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the second accused.

Mr. Jivajee Pestonjee Tarachand, Assistant Presidency Postmaster, examined by Mr Acworth, said that it was unusual for a packer to come alone from the Bunder to the office. No mail officer was allowed to carry any bag to his house. Every bag and article should be delivered at the Post Office. Every sorter was supposed to know that no bag was allowed to be carried home even by the Assistant Mail Officer. On the 17th January the witness did not see the first accused come with the bag.

Mr. William Merrett, the Presidency Postmaster, examined by Mr. Acworth said that lockers were provided on the ship for registered articles. The witness thought that the key of the room containing the lockers would be in charge of the Assistant Mail Officer. It was not permissible for any officer to carry any mail bag to his private residence. No special instructions were issued with regard to that as it was not contemplated that such a mail bag would be taken to any place other than the Post Office. The witness had received certain information from Mr. Jivajee, the Assistant Presidency Postmaster, in consequence of which he sent for Shaik Chotu, who made a statement in Hindustani, which the witness reduced to writing. Shaik Chotu signed the statement which was sent to the Postmaster-General for his perusal, and under the latter's instructions he forwarded it to the police.

Cross examination was reserved.

Mr. Herbert John William High, Assistant Mail Officer in the Sea Post Office, said that all registered letters were kept in a safe and the other registered articles were kept in the room of the post office on board. As a rule the head registration sorter kept the key of the room in which the safe was, and the assistant mail officer had the charge of the key of the room of the post office. The head registration sorter made up the bag of the registered articles intended to be landed. The documents were taken ashore in any bag which the mail officer saw made up himself. It was the duty of the Assistant Mail Officer to bring the documents belonging to the mail to the Post Office, but he might take the stamp box straight home. That bag was given to the senior packer who went ashore with the Assistant Mail Officer. As a rule the Assistant Mail Officer kept that bag under his supervision.

Cross-examination was reserved.

The first accused said in his defence that he knew nothing about the jewel case in question nor could he say how it came to be attached to his bedding. He was away when his bedding was prepared. He knew Shaik Chotu. It was true that he brought a small white bag to his house containing some confidential papers which he had to hand over to Mr. Merrett. He handed those papers over to Mr. Merrett at 12 o'clock on the 17th January. He threw the bag among the empty bags which lay in the store department. He was in the habit of taking the bag containing confidential letters to his house whenever he was too early to see the Presidency Post-Master. He noticed a strange looking parcel on the top of his bedding at the Byculla Station when the bedding was being put into the train. It was for the first time that he saw the jewel case in question. When he left the Adelphi Hotel for the station the bedding was on the coach-box. He asked the gharrywala to put the bedding inside the gharry but did not notice the parcel attached to the bedding as it was dark. He did not hand the parcel over to any one personally, but he asked some one—he did not know whom—to detach it from the bedding. The second accused and his wife were present then. The bedding was packed up by his mother and he was not present when it was tied up. He suspected no one in particular. He saw the parcel in the hands of the second accused when the train left. He only asked that the parcel should be taken care of as it did not belong to him. He told no one to take care of it. There was an ill-feeling between stewards and the officers of the postal service. Mr. Tarrant seemed to have borne him a grudge and was continually giving trouble to a native who was looking after his cabin. It was not true that he was hovering about the cabin of Mrs. Waterfield as alleged by Mr. Tarrant. He was asleep at the time.

The second accused then put in a written statement in which he stated that the first accused was his wife's brother. Since about October last Mrs. Cooke had been living at Poona, and on his return from every voyage, Cooke had been in the habit of going to Poona for a day or two, generally returning to Bombay in a few days. For the few hours he had to remain in Bombay before proceeding to Poona, Cooke used to stay at his place. He put up there on the 17th January. Generally the first accused left for Poona by the 2 p.m. train and on those occasions he (Gilder) and his wife accompanied him to the station. On the 17th January Cooke left for Poona by the night train, and as usual he and Mrs Gilder went with him to the station. In the carriage while on their way to the station he had noticed a brown paper parcel attached to the first accused's bedding, but had no idea as to what it was. Just at the time the train arrived at the station Cooke asked Mrs. Gilder to keep the parcel for him till his return from Poona and she asked the second accused to take it. Gilder did not know what the parcel contained and had no idea about it. The coolie engaged by Cooke detached the parcel and gave it to him (Gilder). He was holding the parcel openly under his arms, and when after the train had left Mr. Collett asked to search him he gave it up to him at once. He had no knowledge or idea that it contained stolen property.

Questioned by the Magistrate the second accused said that he was present at home when Shaik Chotu came to his place. On the 17th after he left the steamer he went to the Post Office and thence he went home, where he remained the whole day. He was not present when Cooke opened that bag. He had never seen Shaik Chotu bring a bag to his house. He did not see Shaik Chotu come with a bag to his house on the 17th January.

The Magistrate then framed a charge of theft against the first accused and that of receiving stolen property against the second.

Cross-examined by Mr. Strangman Shaik Chotu said that he came to the Post Office at about 9-30 on the 17th January. Mr. Merrett was not there at the time. He kept the bag under his feet when he went with Cooke to his house in a tram car. It was a thin bag. From outside he could not see any impression of the box inside the bag. He could not say what the contents were. He thought it was a mail bag because it had a seal on. The practice was that the bags were returned to the place from where they came by the "Sahibs."

Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia, the witness said that he had been serving under Cooke since last six months. The registered articles were generally put in red bags which were sealed, and these red bags were again put into big mail bags. He knew there were lockers in the Sea Post Office and their keys as well as the keys of the office were kept by the first accused. When he came ashore in Bombay he was given a red bag containing official documents by Cooke. That bag was never sealed up. The bag which Cooke gave him on the 17th January was a similar one and contained the white bag. He believed he was on the second floor of the Adelphi Hotel with the white bag and gave the bag to Cooke near the door in the passage.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Strangman the witness said it did not strike him as unusual to take the bag to the house of Cooke. He had never carried any mail bag before to his (Cooke's) house. He never carried a bag containing official letters to No. 1's house.

Questioned by the Court the witness said that he saw Gilder in the room. Gilder did not see him hand the bag to Cooke. He had no conversation with him.

The case stands adjourned till to-day.

ENGLISH LADIES CURSED IN FEZ.

A STARTLING INCIDENT.

"When we went out the other day people cursed us, saying, 'What is this filth here in our street?' So runs a letter that has been received from Fez, dated a day or two before the departure of the English ladies for the coast.

The letter continues:—

When we arrived at Fez they said: 'O God, we thought we were sending these cursed dogs from us, but now they are coming back!' We knew, however, that the Fez people would not hurt us. The insults came from the strangers in the town.

On another occasion, while we were distributing medicine, a well-dressed woman and child twice emphatically cursed us. As the ladies returned all wearing Moorish costumes and their faces veiled, they were met by a party of mounted sees armed with guns. As they came down the street the crew up, half wheeled round, and, cursing the ladies with one voice, passed on. It was a startling incident.

Later in the day a letter came from a well-informed source, regarding the origin of which the person to whom it was addressed was pledged to secrecy, urging the missionaries to leave Fez as soon as possible.

The letter also states that Mr. Macleod, the British Consul, insisted upon their leaving. He admitted that there was at that moment no danger to Europeans, but said that in view of what might occur it was most urgent that they should go.

News has also been received from Fez that two American missionaries from Mequez have safely arrived there.

"TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT."

MR. STEAD'S ROMANCE OF FACTS AND FICTION.

THE STAR AND THE STAIN AT DELHI.

In the current issue of the "Review of Reviews" there appears the first instalment of a serial which is to continue as long as the "Review" exists. It deals with passing events the world over worked up into a story of facts and fiction, the connection necessary for a continuous narrative being supplied by the doings and the travels of the family of Gordons whose representatives are found wherever history is being made. Each chapter besides being part of the whole serial is a story in itself. Chapter II. in the first instalment deals with the Delhi Durbar and under the heading of "The Star and the Stain at Delhi" combines a good deal of fiction with the contribution of fact. Below we give some extracts from the story:—

THE STAR AND THE STAIN AT DELHI.

The great procession of elephants, gorgeous in cloth of silver and cloth of gold, had just defiled through the main street in Delhi.

It was the opening day of the Imperial festival. Sir George Gordon, who had only arrived the night before, had watched the long procession wind its way to the station. His practised eye had noted with silent satisfaction the admirable precision with which the whole affair had been staged. He was too old a hand to be carried away by the enthusiasm to which the lady on his left was giving eager expression.

"Was it not perfectly lovely?" she exclaimed. "And to think of Daisy Leiter being at the head of it all!"

"Bully for Chicago!" laughed her husband, a darkbearded Western man who had brought his pretty wife to see the greatest show on earth"—Barnum and Bailey's not even excepted.

"Why, she's leading the whole circus; going before Royalty itself!"

"What's up, Sir George!" said the lady. "How grave you look! You don't seem gay. If I were a Britisher I'd just be swelled with pride, and even as it is I feel a bit puffed up on Daisy Leiter's account. Kind of reflected glory, isn't it? Oh my, these lovely elephants!"

The exclamation was wrung from her pretty lips by the spectacle of the long living street of elephants trumpeting their salutes to the Viceroy and his wife, the Duke of Connaught and his wife, as they rode in their howdahs of silver and gold through the line of ruling chiefs assemble to do them honour.

Sir George Gordon smiled indulgently.

"You forget," he said, "I have been here before. I remember that elephant," he added, as Lord and Lady Curzon rode past under the shade of their golden umbrella. "It carried Lord Lytton in 1877. This is your first Durbar!"

"Hallo, Gordon!" said a newspaper correspondent. "You here? Fine, isn't it? I've used up all the colour adjectives in the dictionary for my cable. But I still want the right word. Every show has its proper word. And I haven't found the key word for the Durbar."

He spoke loudly so that all heard him. Almost before he ceased speaking a singularly musical voice answered it, with a slight Irish accent—

"Try Byzantium!"

The speaker was an Irish lady of comely appearance, who had been standing unnoticed in the throng.

"By Jove, madam, you are right!" said the newspaper man. "Byzantine, Byzantium! what a splendid peg!" and he hurried out to amend his telegram.

Sir George observed the Irish lady with interest.

"I think we must have met before," he said. "But——"

"Don't you remember Sister Rose?" she replied. "We were on duty in the cholera camp. Not much of a circus there," she added. "What fools these mortals be!"

"Panem et circenses," he replied. "Empires come, empires go, but the circus goes on for ever."

"Yes; but when the circus comes the Empire goes," said Sister Rose. "It is an old story. The East has subdued the West. The vanquished have once more overcome the victors. Your plain man in a rusty black coat and a top hat built up your Empire. Your Byzantine stage-managers will lose it."

"May be" said Sir George. "But Curzon is at least better than a Lytton. There's real grit in the man who sent the 9th Lancers to Coventry for murdering a mere native. That and the presence of plain Mr. Robinson, of the Peshawur Police, walking at the head of the procession help me to see the Lawrences and the Bentincks behind the Kiraifys and the Barnums of this Imperial Circus."

Sister Rose sighed. "Curzon's desire to protect the women of India from the worst of wrongs shines like a star through the glorious mist of these dark days" she said. "But how they hate him for it—oh how they hate him! I fear before this show is over he will discover what it is to offend the military caste."

Before Sir George could reply she had mingled in the crowd that was streaming towards the camp and was out of sight.

He found himself wondering whether he should meet her again. She was a lady of good birth who had dedicated herself to the service of the suffering as a nursing Sister. He had seen the splendid work she had done when together they were waging the "savage wars of peace" in the midst of a cholera-stricken district in Central India. He had admired her splendid self-sacrifice, and had not resented her fierce diatribes against the English rule, which he condescendingly put down to her Irish birth. Now her sudden and unexpected appearance at the Durbar interested him and piqued his curiosity. The eyes of this woman seemed to haunt him. In his dreams he seemed to see her as an Irish Jeanne d'Arc rallying the forces of disaffection against the British Raj; and then again the Amazon in her seemed to melt away and he saw only the liquid and lustrous eyes which welled with tears over the sufferings of the ryots.

Days passed in the round of festival and pageant of banquets and of sports. Sir George had attended every function, but he had never again caught a glimpse of the bowed living vision of enthusiasm and of loveliness which had so suddenly risen up from the crowd and vanished into the crowd again.

His American friends, on the other hand, ran across him at every turn. On the morning of New Year's Day, just before starting for the Amphitheatre of the Proclamation, the American wife came to him in high dudgeon.

"Well, I declared," she said. "You Britishers are just too mean for anything. And here have I been almost taken in by it all. I do declare I feel real mad."

"Why, what's the matter?" said Sir George.

"Matter!" said the fair American. "Have you not heard? Sakes alive, if I were Daisy Leiter I'd cut the whole show, I would."

"Why, what's happened to offend you?" said Sir George.

"Offend me, Sir George?" she answered indignantly. "Not me, oh dear, no. But the whole womankind of America, Sir George. Yes, sir, we have all been insulted this day. Surely you have heard about it."

"Not a word, I assure you. What has happened?"

"Why, it is all the doing of the Dukes' wives of your ernarchat. They won't curtsey to Daisy Leiter. They say she is only Lord Curzon's wife and that the Vice-Empress has no official status, I think that's what they call it. Her husband's everything, but she's nothing, and has no right to anything, not even a salute. Did you ever? Why, it's good enough for a divorce in my country!"

Sir George sighed. "What ill-luck," he mused, "that the failure of Anglo-India to recognise the status of the Viceroy's wife should have come up just now of all times, and with an American wife too."

Soon after he found himself in the Theatre waiting for the proclamation of the Emperor Edward VII. He was not much disposed to exult in the tumult and splendour of the pageant. He was one of the olden school. He had spent years of his life fighting the famine, fighting the plague bearing upon his slight shoulders the load Atlantean of an Earthly Providence for the dim, myriad native populations of his district. To him the British Raj was a great impersonal, infinite abstraction that maintained a Roman peace, built railways, administered justice, and acted as guardian angel for the childlike peoples entrusted to its tutelage. He saw it bridging the rivers, tunnelling the mountains, suppressing brigandage, restoring peace to war-blasted provinces, founding schools, endowing hospitals—everywhere and always beneficent philanthropic and civilising power. The stern, grim, silent duties of official routine did not harmonise well with the glare of the Imperial pageant, the shouting and the trumpets and the drums. Behind the bejewelled Maharajahs he saw the hunger-bitten faces of starving ryots, and the dull murmurs and moans of footless millions sounded ever in his ear like the sound of distant surf upon the shore.

Only once was he roused to intense emotion, and that not by Royal Duke or Imperial Viceroy. He had seen too many Oriental potentates to gape at diamonds, each of which represented the transmuted plunder of provinces. The pitiless sun blazed overhead. The massed bands, almost as pitiless, played Wagnerian music around the Imperial flag-staff. Suddenly there was a pause, a slight movement, as all faces turned to the northern opening. Sir George turned listlessly with the rest, but the next moment he started as with an electric shock. The amphitheatre seemed to vanish into dim air. He was back in the days of the Mutiny. There were the survivors a worn and weary remnant of three hundred veterans, survivors of the men who fought under Havelock and conquered under Clyde in the fierce death wrestle when the Sepoys almost pulled the Sahibs down. A brass band blared "Conquering Hero," but he heard it as if he heard it not. In his ears were few other sounds, as the feeble tramp of these war-worn men of the Mutiny recalled the memories of those terrible days, when as a boy he had endured the horrors of the seige of Lucknow. It was but as a momentary apparition this little irregular company of survivors, but their tread sounded a deep tragic note that made all the rest of the ceremony but as tinkling brass and sounding cymbals.

He listened listlessly to the official proclamation and paid little heed to the Viceregal and Royal discourse. "It's all very well for children," he said—"grown up children, if you like; but Curzon did more for the Empire when he made the 9th Lancers feel that even a native had rights than he has done by all this paraphernalia of the Durbar."

He was turning to go when with a glow of delight he saw Sister Rose standing some little distance from him. She seemed, however, to have undergone some subtle transformation. Her face was hard with scorn, he eyes flashed fire.

Seeing she did not seem to see him, he ventured to touch her arm. She turned as if she had been stung. Then, recognising Sir George, she apologised. She had nearly fainted, and he was glad to lead her out of the press to a quiet nook in the camp.

She soon recovered her self-possession. "Forgive me," she said; "but some things upset me. When I listened to all the swelling words, a scene came back to me which for the time obliterated all else. I was at Sialkut when the 9th Lancers arrived at their quarters. I had always loved them, ever since I first heard how after the Mutiny they voted that their native water bhistis was best entitled to wear the Victoria Cross awarded to the regiment. But these Lancers are of another sort. They all got drunk that day, and at night, because the native cook would not furnish them with women—Indian women—for their sport they kicked him to death just outside the barracks. "Women—bring us women!" they carried, and because he would not, or could not procure them they kicked him so that, when morning came, we found him soaked with blood and nearly dead. His ribs were broken, his eyes were injured, the poor wretch was battered and bruised from head to foot. We nursed him for a week, but on the eighth day he died—murdered for failing to furnish women for the 9th Lancers!"

"Yes, yes!" said Sir George somewhat impatiently. "That is an old story; but you should remember how it was punished."

"Punished!" said Sister Rose—"punished not at all! Have you already forgotten that not so very long ago the purveying of girls for your garrisons was one of the regular duties of the authorities? The task being now left to private enterprise the zeal of the purveyor needs to be stimulated by menaces of murder, occasionally fulfilled. Don't fasten up," she said, seeing Sir George making ready to protest. "You know the fact as well as I. No real effort was made to detect the murderers. The 'honour of the regiment,' 'must have women.' You know the sort of thing—'what does a damned nigger matter any-how?' So they killed another some months back—and why not? And this is your glorious British Empire! Good God!"

"Hush!" said Sir George; "you forget how splendidly Lord Curzon acted in that matter. Why, if he had not been overruled from home not a man of the 9th Lancers would have been permitted to attend the Durbar. You know what a fury rages in the Army. The Lancers sent to Coventry, and all for a damned nigger who would not get us women, and was killed for his insolence! Yet he never wilted.

As Sir George was speaking the stern fierce expression in Sister Rose's face died away. It was succeeded by a look of infinite compassion. Instinctively she stretched out her hand.

"Then you haven't heard? You don't know what the Duke has done?"

Sir George was bewildered. "The Duke," he said. "You mean the rumour about Whitaker Wright? No. What has he done? Has he done anything?"

The Sister sprang to her feet. "Look!" she cried, pointing with imperious gesture to the road down which the Royal cortege was beginning slowly to defile.

At first he did not realise what he saw. But as he glanced at Sister Rose's distraught features he heard her murmur almost under her breath—

"The Lancers, the 9th Lancers?"

Sir George looked again, and there, promoted to the pride of place by the Royal Prince who represented the Emperor his brother, rode at the head of the Royal and Imperial escort the men of the 9th Lancers.

For a moment he stood as a man bewildered, then he turned and said with white lips and voice full of pain "You are right. This Stain has dimmed the Star!"

HANDSHAKING RECORDS.

DOUBTLESS with the view of preventing any chance of a recurrence of the terrible disaster that plunged the United States into mourning in 1901, it was announced last year, prior to President Roosevelt taking part in the Independence Day celebrations at Pittsburg, that no stranger would be allowed to shake hands with America's Chief Magistrate. Had not this embargo been placed on the public it is more than likely that the athletic propensities of the President would have enabled him to have set up a new record for handshaking, which record is now held by our own Prince of Wales, who, as Duke of Cornwall, in 1901 beat the record set up by the late President McKinley in 1899. Last September the members of a local club at Malines tired of shaking hands with each other, with Continental politeness, whenever they entered or left the club, hit upon a very happy expedient which those in high places would doubtless be very glad to adopt. At the door of the clubhouse a beautifully modelled wooden hand is suspended which communicates with a bell, and this hand each member seizes on entering the building, gives it a vigorous shake, which rings the bell, and goes on his way rejoicing in the knowledge that each of his fellow-members will, on hearing the ring, consider himself adequately saluted.

When, a year last May, Mrs. McKinley was prostrated at San Francisco during her late husband's famous progress through the States, one of the causes assigned was a bruise hand occasioned by constantly shaking hands with enthusiastic people "en route." Mrs. McKinley, it should be mentioned, wore a number of rings, and the pressure of these against her fingers is believed to have caused the injury. Whether our Princess of Wales removed her rings ere she set up her record at a reception held at Adelaide a year last July did not transpire, but it is an undoubted fact that in the absence of her husband, who was suffering from sleeplessness and toothache, the Duchess of Cornwall and York, as she then was, shook hands with fifteen hundred people after an arduous day of sight-seeing.

On January 1, 1899, President McKinley at a grand reception at the White House, Washington, which was attended by the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps, gave a wonderful exhibition of fast handshaking, when the general public were allowed to offer their New Year's felicitations. Starting off with seventy-five shakes to the minute the late President kept up the pace for an hour, at the close of which time he had greeted 4,500 fellow-citizens without showing the least sign of fatigue. That to shake hands with any speed is an art that is not common to all humanity the late President proved at another reception, held a few months later. On this occasion some members of the Cabinet, who were assisting him endeavoured to keep pace with the chief, but were soon exhausted and had to abandon the attempt, although the President took matters comparatively easy, being content with forty-six shakes per minute, which in an hour and three-quarters gave a total of 4,815 individuals greeted. For rather over two years this feat at the White House held the record, but it was then easily beaten by the Duke of Cornwall at Melbourne Government House in the course of a reception held a year last June. On this occasion the Prince shook hands with five thousand visitors an ordeal so trying that once or twice a few minutes' rest for his aching fingers became absolutely necessary. At the conclusion of the function it is said that the Royal hand had to be bathed and vigorously massaged by a medical attendant. That our Prince of Wales subsequently enjoyed plenty of practice in the art of handshaking is proved by the fact that in his journey of 39,718 miles by sea and land he shook hands with no less than 35,000 colonists of Australasia, South Africa, and Canada a record that will not soon be beaten.

GREEN TEA AND BLACK.

A Correspondent writes to the "Westminster Gazette":—In a paragraph with this heading in a recent issue you refer to a proposed Indian "export duty on black tea and applying the proceeds as a bonus on green tea."

In Ceylon this duty, called "the tea cess," has been in operation for some years, and so far as it has been used for advertising black tea, it has been more or less useful, but so far as it has been useful to promote the making of green tea, it is in part a bounty paid by one class of planters to another class (high estates against low estates) without which bounty green tea cannot profitably be made.

It is now generally recognised that though an artificial stimulus, by means of a bounty or otherw

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

PARTICULARS of a sailors' and soldiers' club, to be named the Union Jack Club, which is to be built, with the approval of the Admiralty and the War Office, near Waterloo Railway Station, were published the other day. At the terminus named it is estimated that 100,000 sailors and soldiers arrive in the course of the year. The plans of the club, which will be open to any man of the Imperial forces in uniform, allow for 400 bedrooms, besides public-rooms, and a large sum has already been promised towards the £50,000 which will be required.

Not even the unsolicited testimony of the Boer ex-leaders themselves as to the humanity of our soldiers where their women were concerned has had the effect of stemming the flow of the Continental lies on the subject, so that we are afraid Mrs. Fawcett's admirable letter published in the "Times" will go unheeded abroad. In Russia, as she says, gross libels are still being circulated against the British troops in South Africa in connection with the concentration camps; yet, as President of the late Commission, Mrs. Fawcett is able to assert that, during four months' constant perambulation through thirty-three camps, not one of the Commissioners "heard a syllable injurious to the behaviour of the British soldier."

A Parliamentary Return shows that during the year 1900-01 the charge of the naval forces formerly maintained by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland was transferred to the Australian Commonwealth. The contribution was apportioned amongst the various States of the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand on a population basis for the year commencing April 1, as follows:—

	£
New South Wales	37,549
Victoria	33,289
South Australia	10,067
Western Australia	5,068
Tasmania	4,788
Queensland	13,787
New Zealand	21,452
Total	126,000

A gift of 12,000 tons of coal for the use of His Majesty's ships, &c., is made annually by the Natal Government; and a sum of £30,000 is paid annually by Cape Colony towards the expenditure by the Imperial Government in connection with His Majesty's Naval Service.

The Minister of War in the Italian Cabinet is a Jew. It appears, moreover, that the King himself secured this appointment, and that the Italian Parliament has expressed cordial approval of the selection. The Minister's name is Giuseppe Ottolengi. He is one of the five Jews in the Italian army who have reached the rank of a division general; moreover, he is one of the four generals who, in case of war, will have actual command of the Italian army. He owes this rare distinction (says the Rome correspondent of the Russian "Goskhod") to the brilliant and patriotic services.

On the last day of 1902, Sir Henry Trotter vacated his command of the Home District after a tenure of office of five-and-a-half years. He laid down his command amidst the universal regret and respect of all who had enjoyed the advantage of serving under him, for he had all the best qualities of a Guardsman and though firm in the discharge of unpleasant duties was ever kind, well-mannered and sympathetic. Much of moment occurred during his command, and the work which fell to him to do was enormous, yet it was all smoothly performed without fuss or excitement. His simple and charming manners conciliated every one who came into contact with him, and enabled him to overcome difficulties with an ease that was much to the advantage of the Service. A thorough Guardsman, he was not a Guardsman only but a large-hearted member of the military Service generally. His task was exceptionally difficult during the war, for not only had he to maintain the efficiency of six battalions to Guards in the field, but he was called upon for much exertion and tact with reference to the Auxiliary Forces. Yet there was never any hitch in his administration. Moreover he was required to organise the military part of many State functions, and was always successful. The fact is, General Trotter was untiring, singleminded, and without any angles. Many a General officer at home does as much as his confreres in the field to promote success in war, and deserves as great rewards as those conferred on others who do their work under fire. Too often such valuable men are neglected, but we are happy to say that the King, with a fine sense of the reality of things and a keen sense of justice, took care that such should not be the case with Sir Henry Trotter.

With the appointment of Admiral Bedford as Governor of Western Australia there are now two distinguished soldiers and two distinguished sailors representing the Crown in Australia. It is therefore clear that the Government is carrying out a settled policy in recruiting the great administrative ranks of the Empire from the Services. Its success will mainly depend on the spirit in which it is conceived. If the new Governors of the Australian States are chosen solely for their fitness to fill posts which experience has proved require special qualifications, their appointment is all that can be desired. As a rule soldiers and sailors who rise high in their profession have a better knowledge of men and things and a larger experience of the world than the class of noblemen who have hitherto represented the Crown in Australia. Moreover they have a record of honourable achievement behind them which appeals to a sound Colonial instinct. The work done by such as they in the development of the Empire is so admirable and so striking that it is unnecessary to dwell on it. Unfortunately however an idea is popular that the Australian Governors are appointed with a view to hastening Imperial unity by means of defence. Surely such an idea can never be entertained by the Government. It thinks of the difficulty it finds in selecting suitable men and naturally turns to a field which is rich in administrative and diplomatic ability. To imagine that a Governor, because he is a great soldier or a great sailor, should have more influence on Colonial opinion than a peer is to wholly mistake the nature of the obstacle to unity on defensive lines. Australians understand the necessity of a strong Navy as well as people in England; they admit their own responsibilities with regard to it, and see clearly enough the present position of Great Britain in the world. But they decline to contribute to the cost of Imperial defence except on a political basis. Will naval and military Governors convert them to a different opinion? Certainly not, and it would be fatal to the best interests of the Empire if they did. It is in England, not in the Colonies, that the ground must be prepared. Without an Imperial Council of Defence neither Canada nor Australasia will contribute to the cost of the Army and Navy. Clearly as they have pointed this out, English statesmen habitually evade it, and persist in speaking as though the question were one of strategy, whereas it is one of strategy and politics. Curiously enough the reverse is the case when they are on their defence in the conduct of national affairs.

There can now be no doubt that from various causes the Volunteer Force is suffering a serious loss in numbers, though likely, in the immediate future, to make a great gain in military efficiency. Of the latter there can be no question but with some people the question is raised as to whether the country can afford to sacrifice numbers so lavishly. It is with great regret that we hear of corps losing, not merely the laggards and wasters, but good men, and further, notice in succeeding "Gazettes" the large number of officers resigning their commissions. The majority of these can ill be spared, and we believe that they only retire by force of circumstances. Still the fact remains that the large number of military unemployed is being added to when so many attempts are being made to introduce some form of general military service. Not that we think the Volunteer Force as it stands a suitable means for training the manhood of the nation for war. If universal military service ever is introduced it must be by means of a modernised Militia, but in the absence of anything better it is advisable to maintain the Volunteer Force, and to make it as efficient as possible. The serious question now is, how far will the present shrinkage of numbers go? If the exodus stops short of, say, about 200,000 really efficient Volunteers the defence of the country will be better secured than if by merely counting heads we had twice that number of normal soldiers possessing little or no military value.

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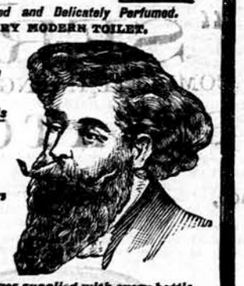

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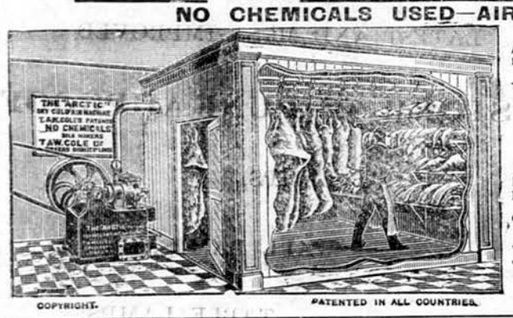

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speach both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
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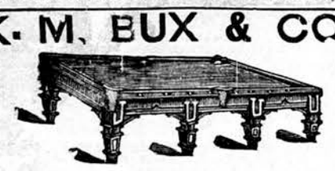

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Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

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E. REY, Manager.

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CAPITAL

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

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,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	3½
,, 6 Months	4½
,, 12 Months	4½
,, 2 Years	5

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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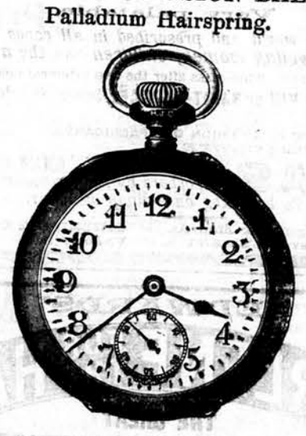

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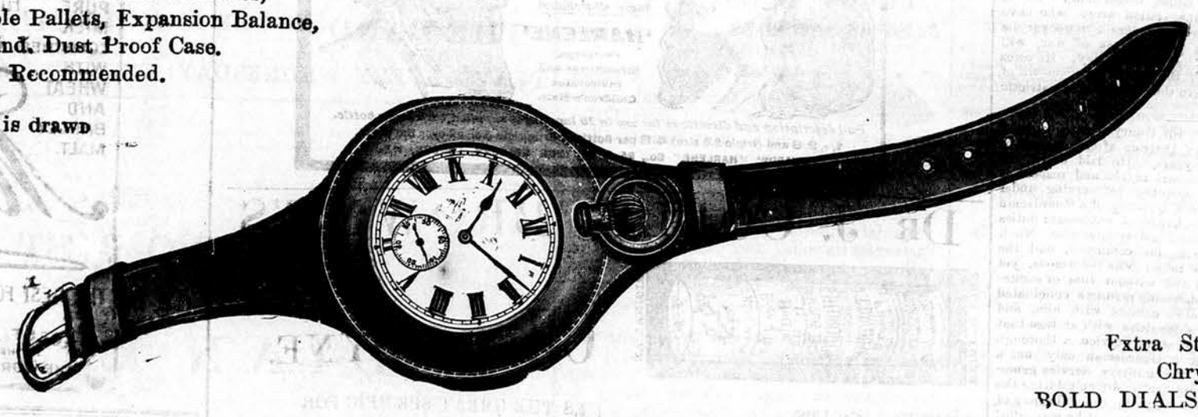

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